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Isobe

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(54) **HELMET SHIELD ATTACHING MECHANISM**

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jun. 3, 2013 (JP) 2013-116710

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A42B 1/08 (2006.01)
A42B 3/22 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***A42B 3/223*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC A42B 3/222; A42B 3/22; A42B 3/221; A42B 3/228; A42B 3/24
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

This invention provides a helmet shield attaching mechanism capable of relatively easily and relatively accurately performing an adjustment operation for satisfactorily bringing the inner surface of a shield in a substantially fully-closed state into close contact with the window opening rim portion of a head protecting body. The holding position of stopped means of a movable base member, whose position is held by stopper means of a stationary base member in an at least substantially fully-closed state of the shield, can be selected from one of a plurality of portions of the movable base member substantially in the back-and-forth direction.

12 Claims, 20 Drawing Sheets

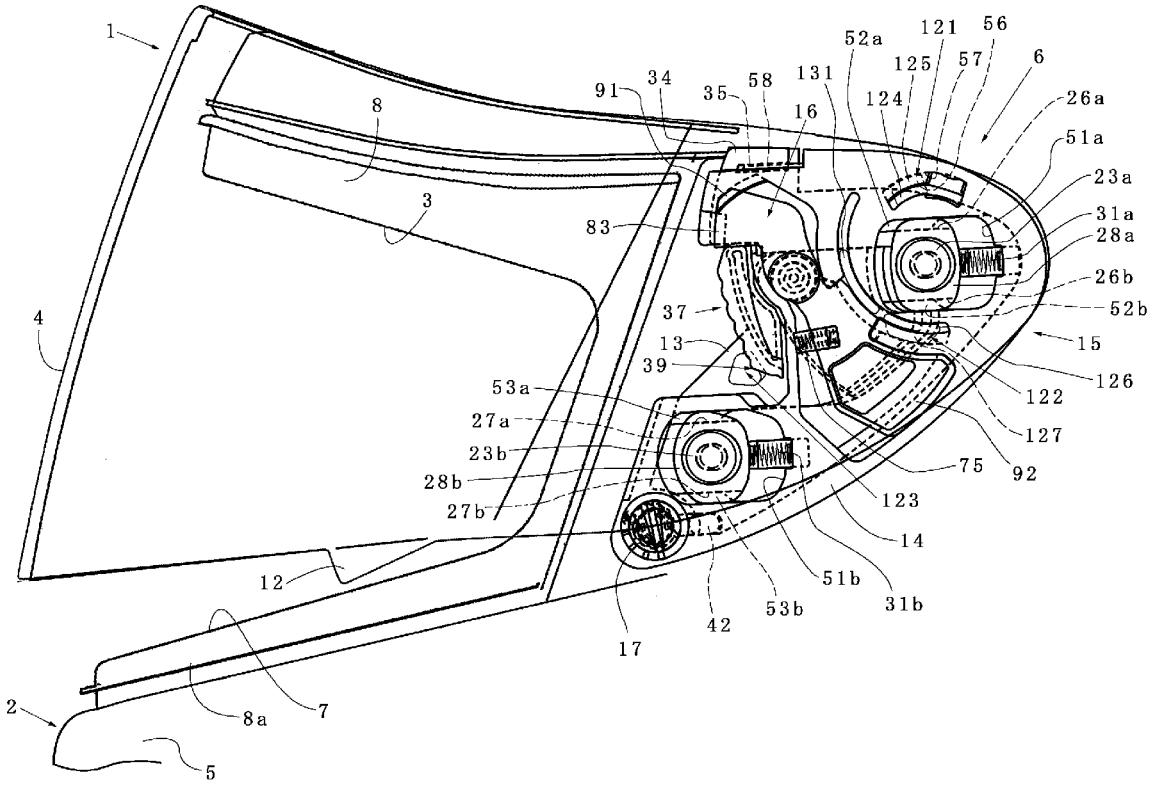
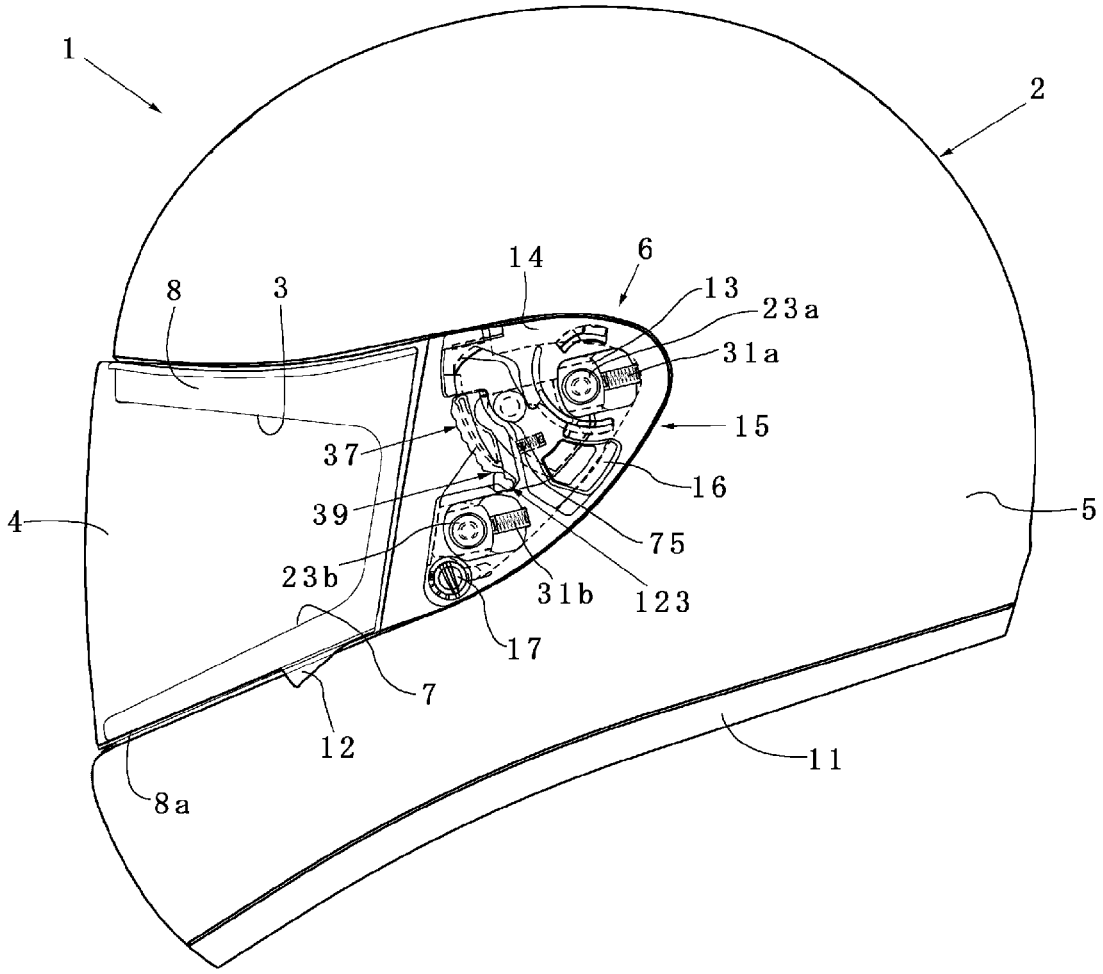


FIG. 1



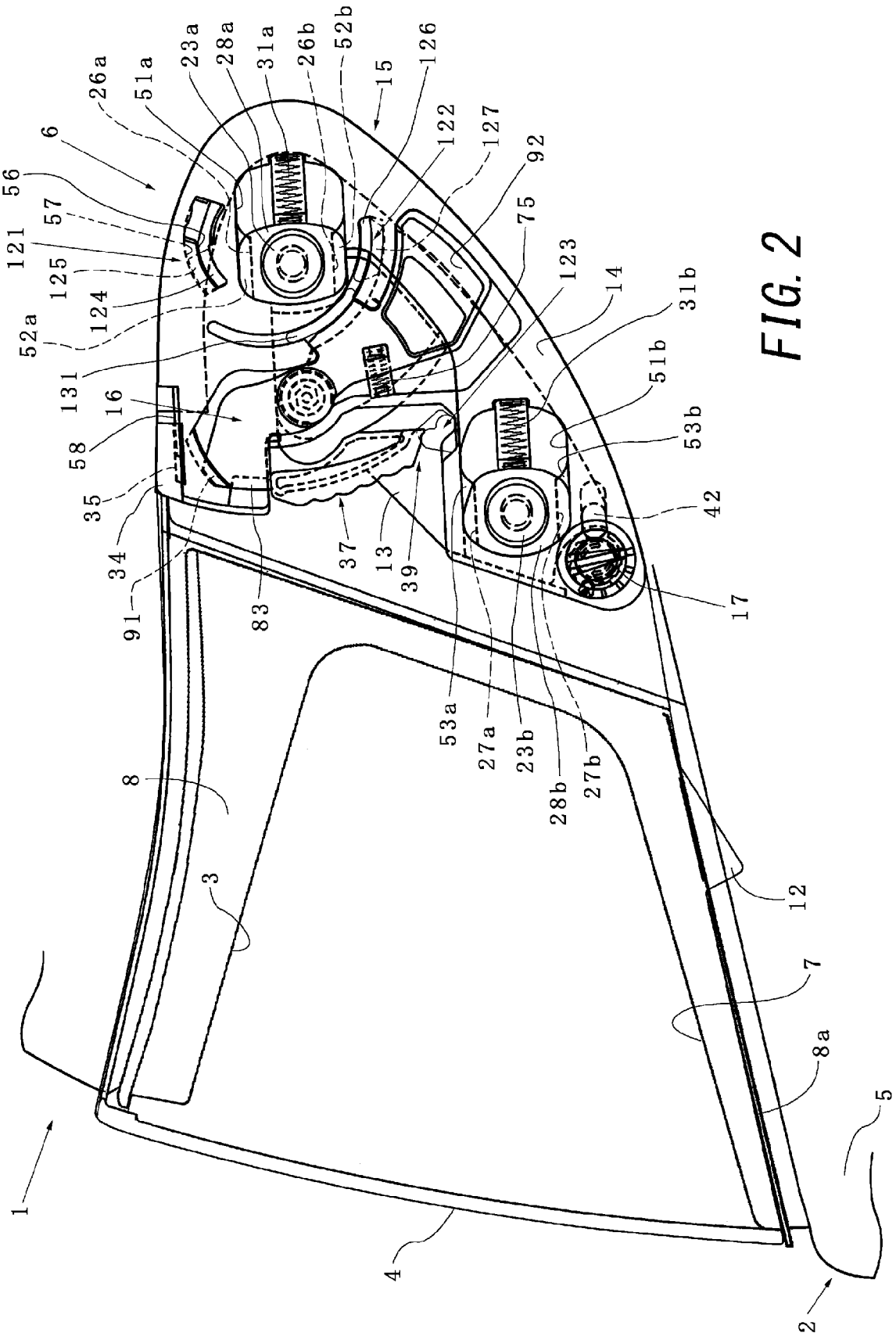

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FIG. 2

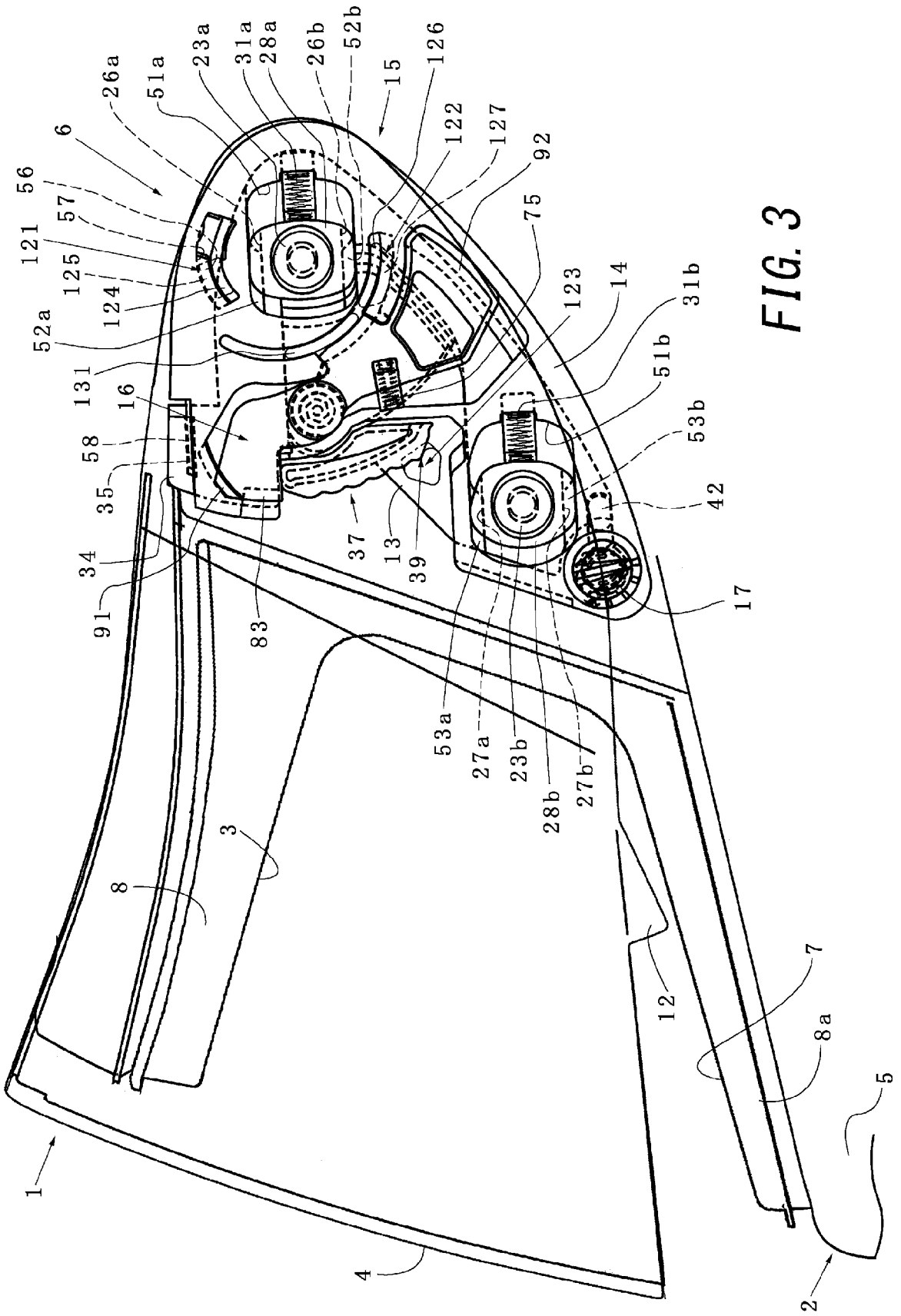
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FIG. 3

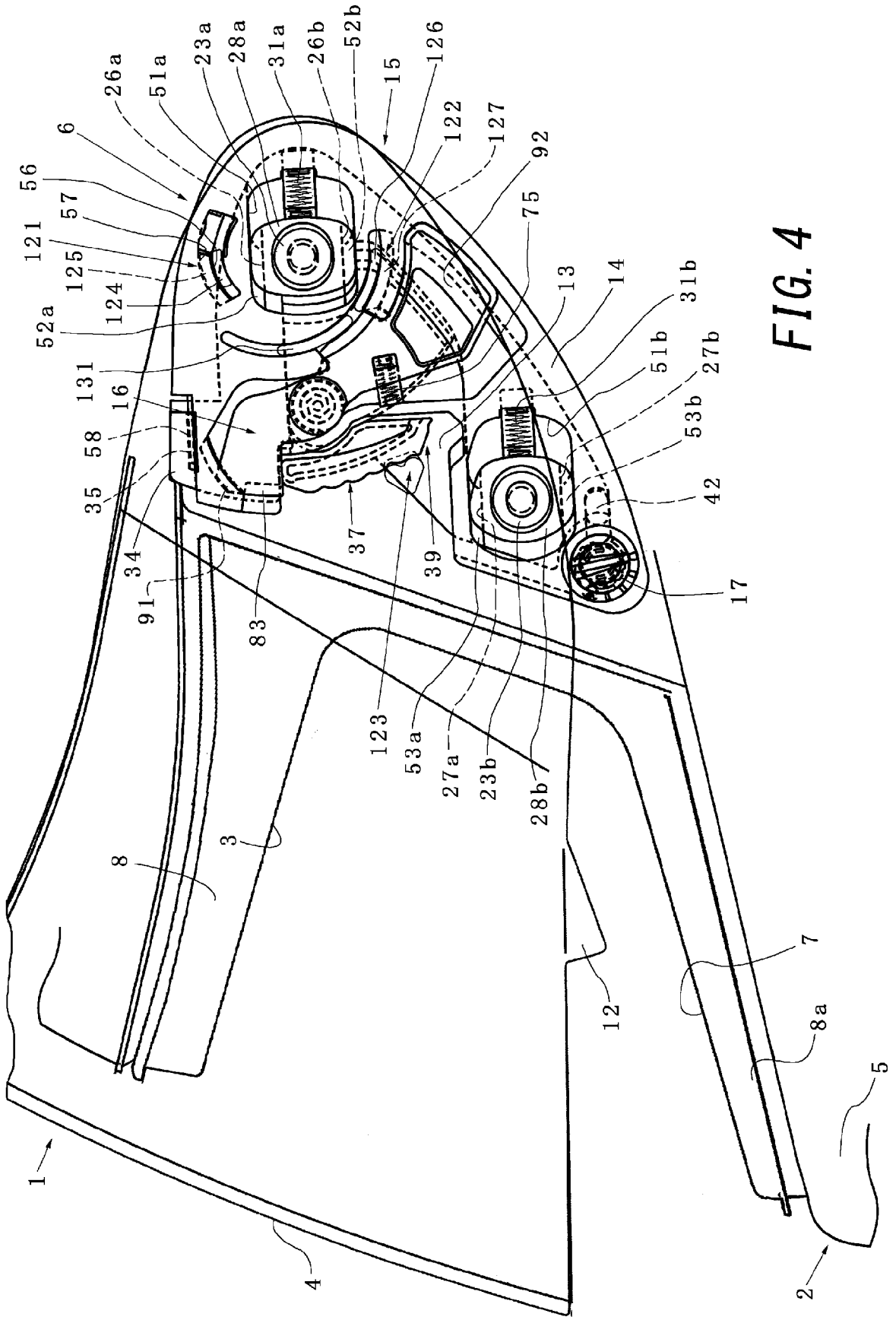
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FIG. 4

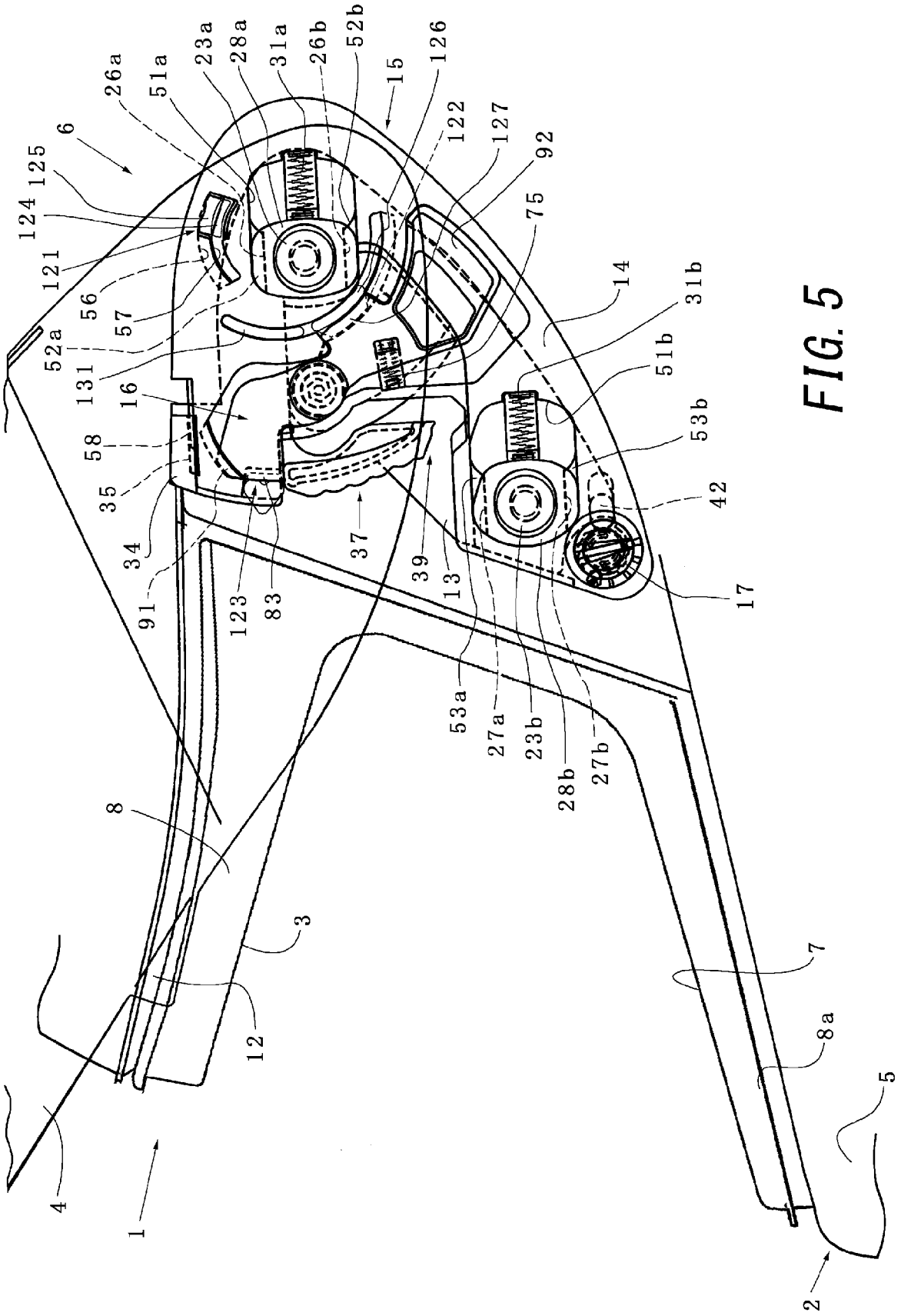
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FIG. 5

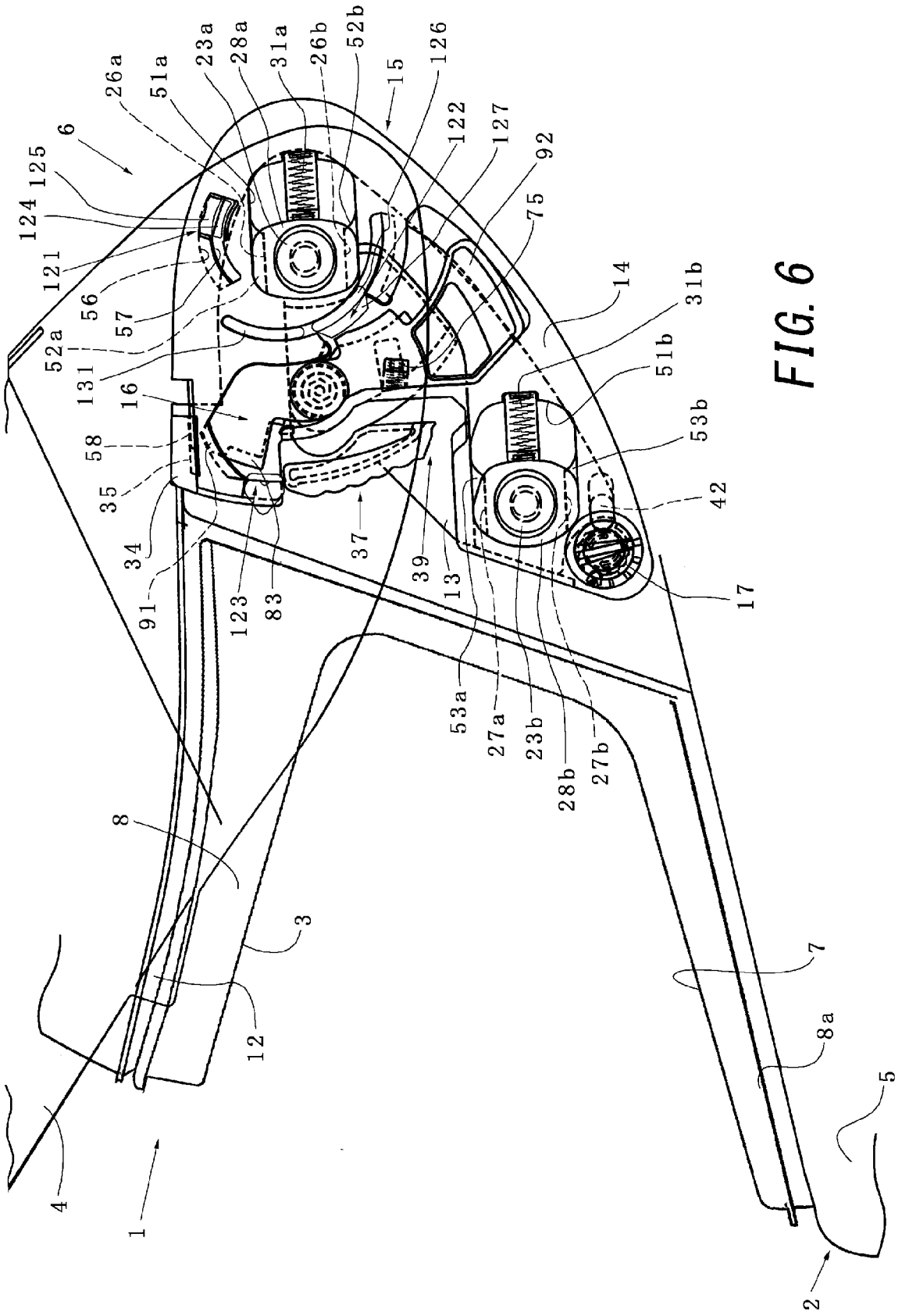
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FIG. 6

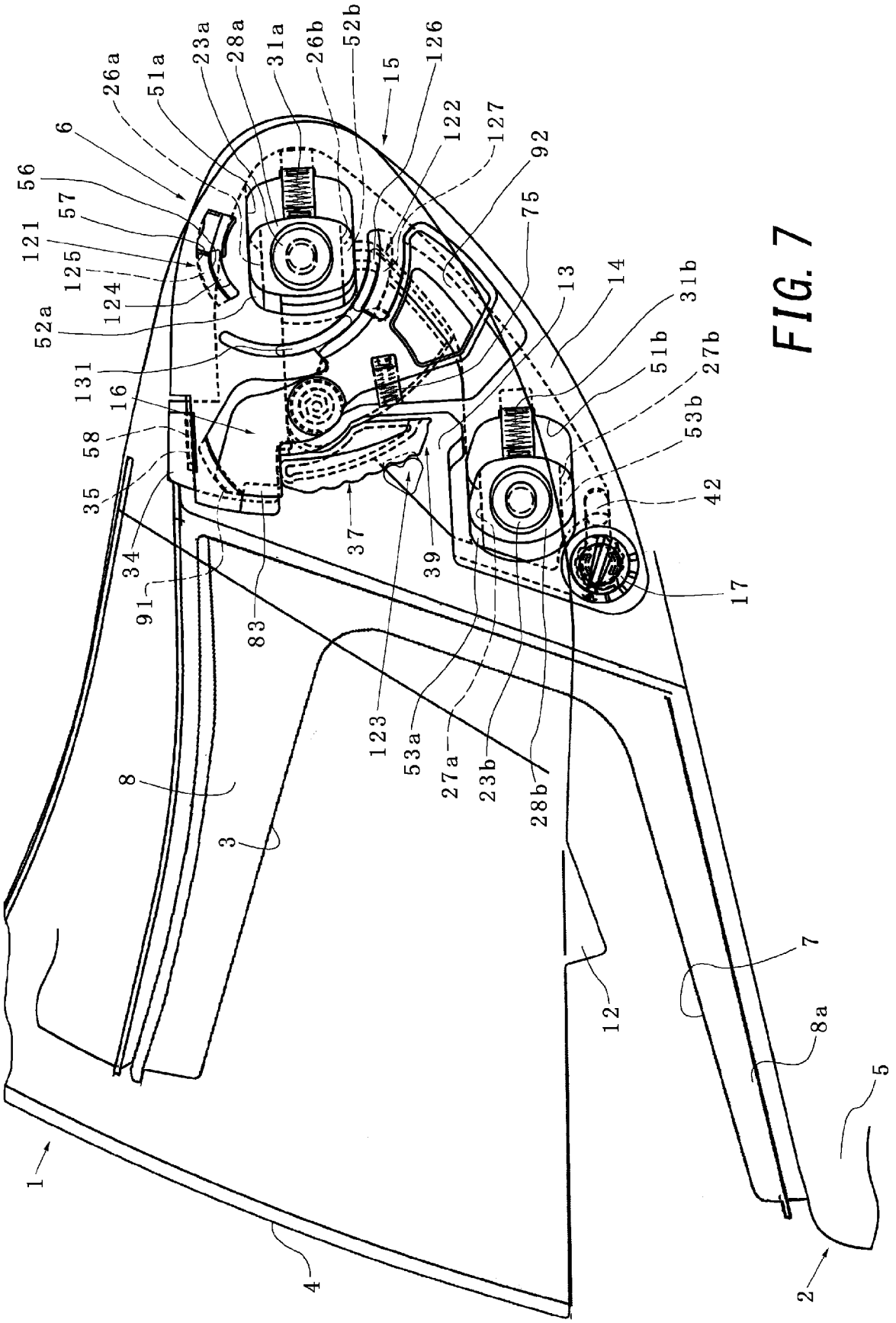
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FIG. 7

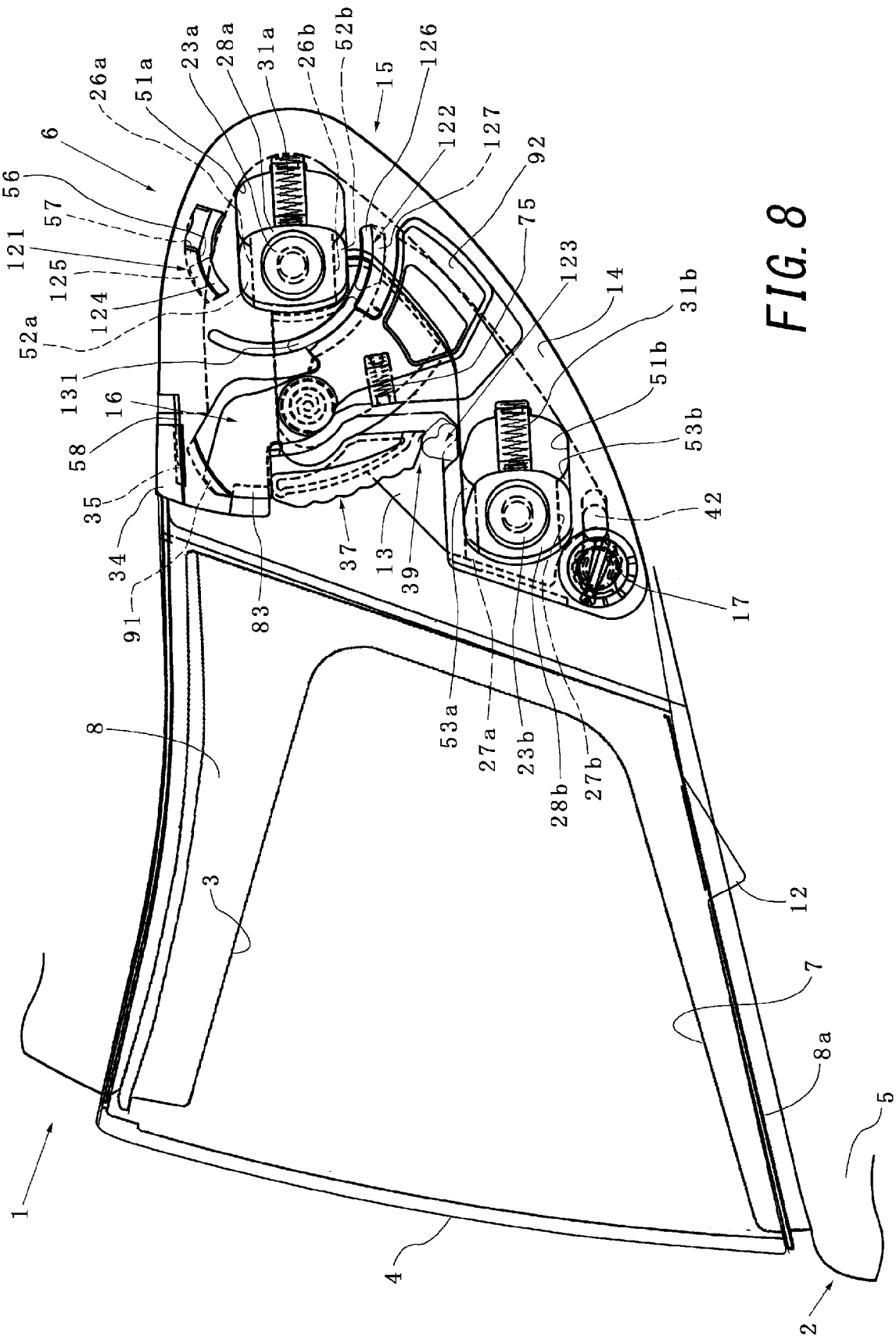
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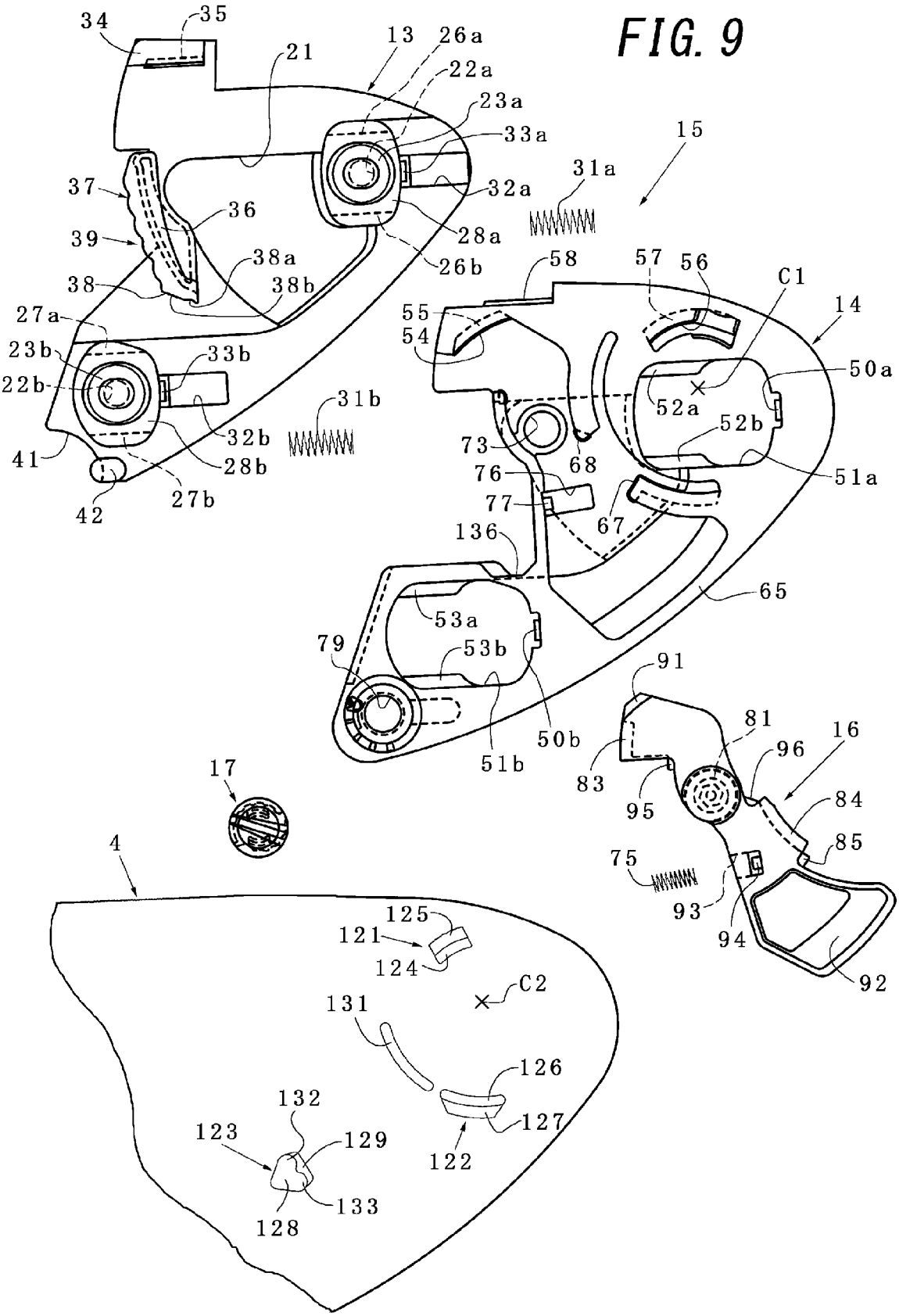
FIG. 8

FIG. 9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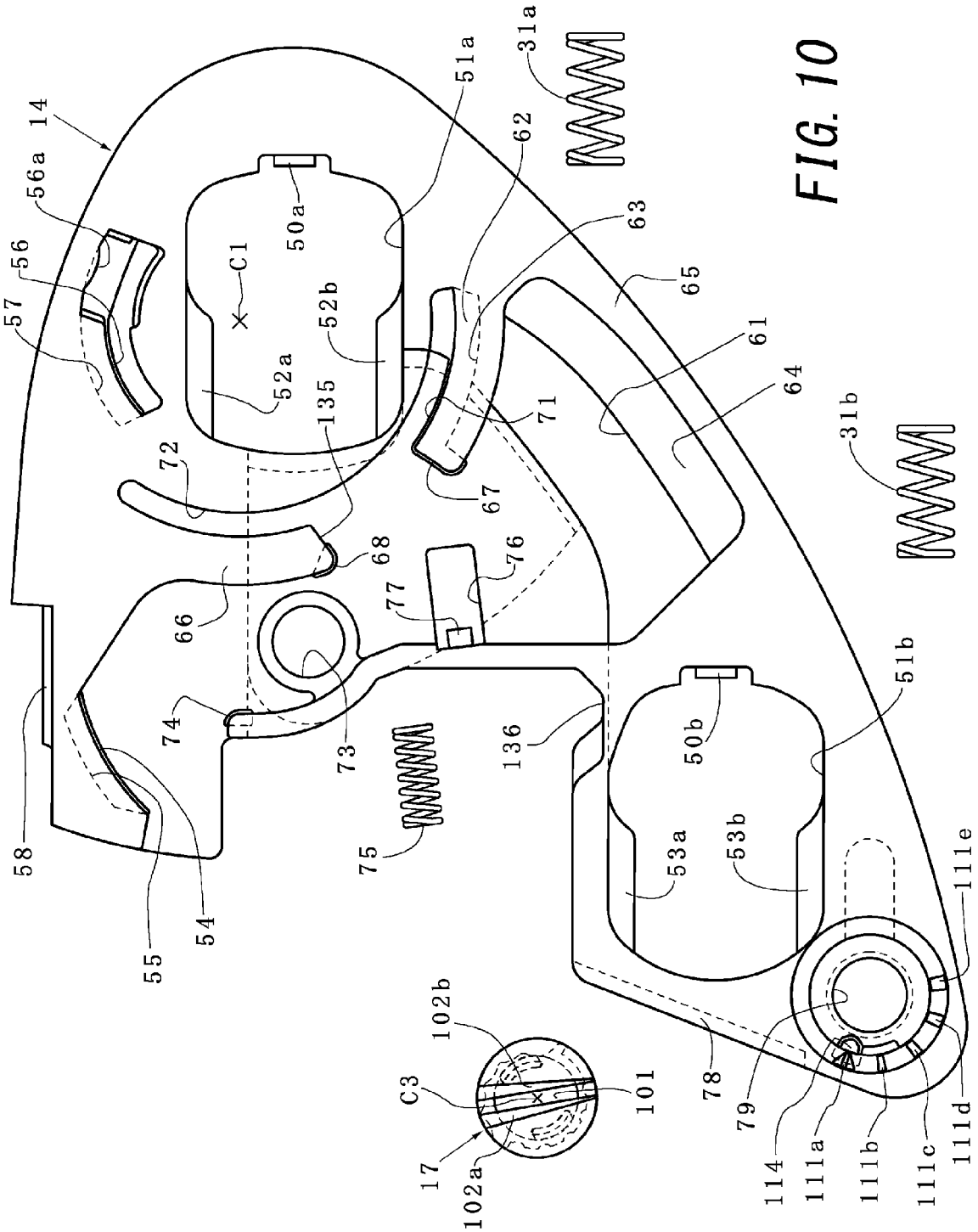
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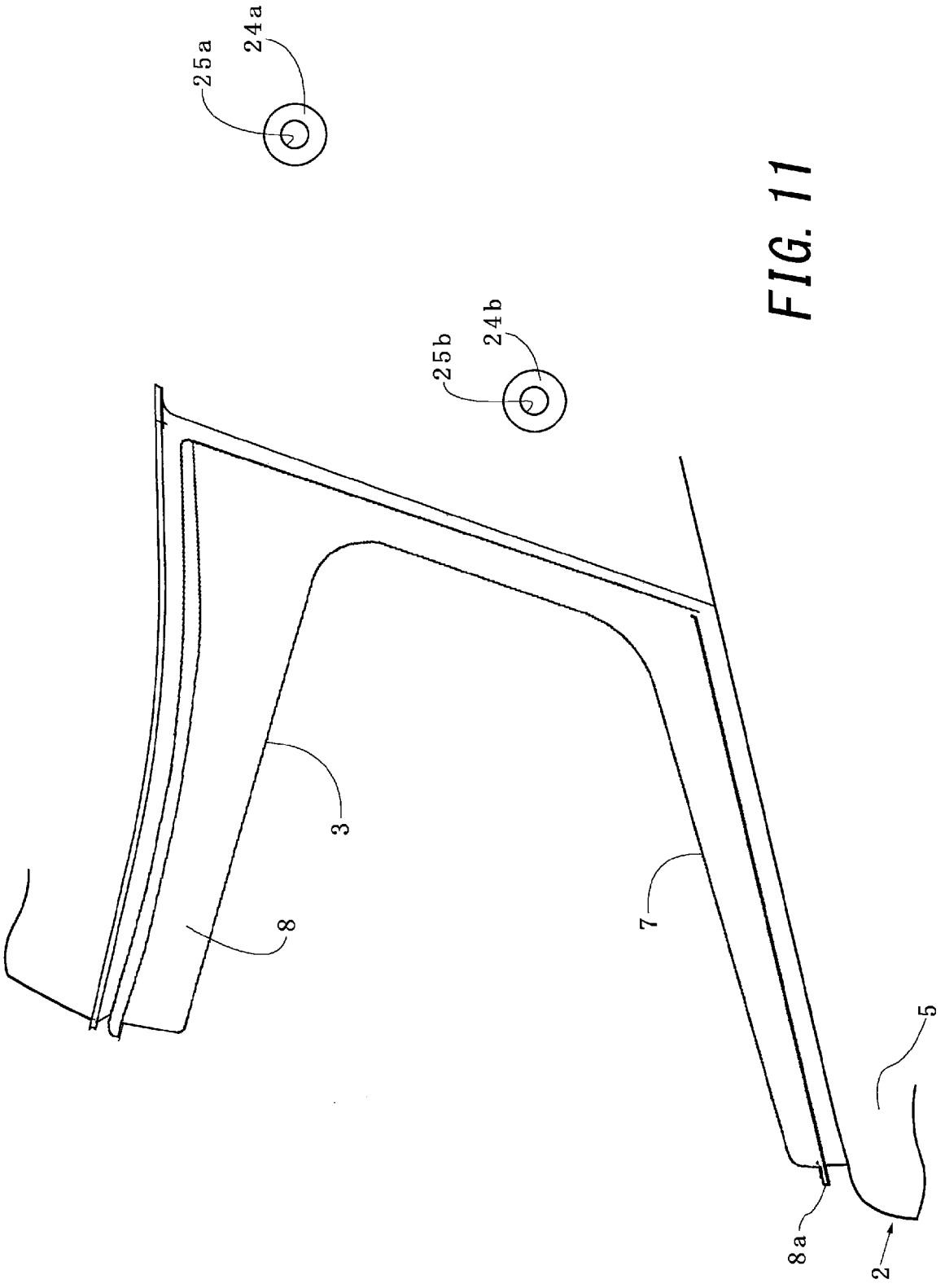
FIG. 10



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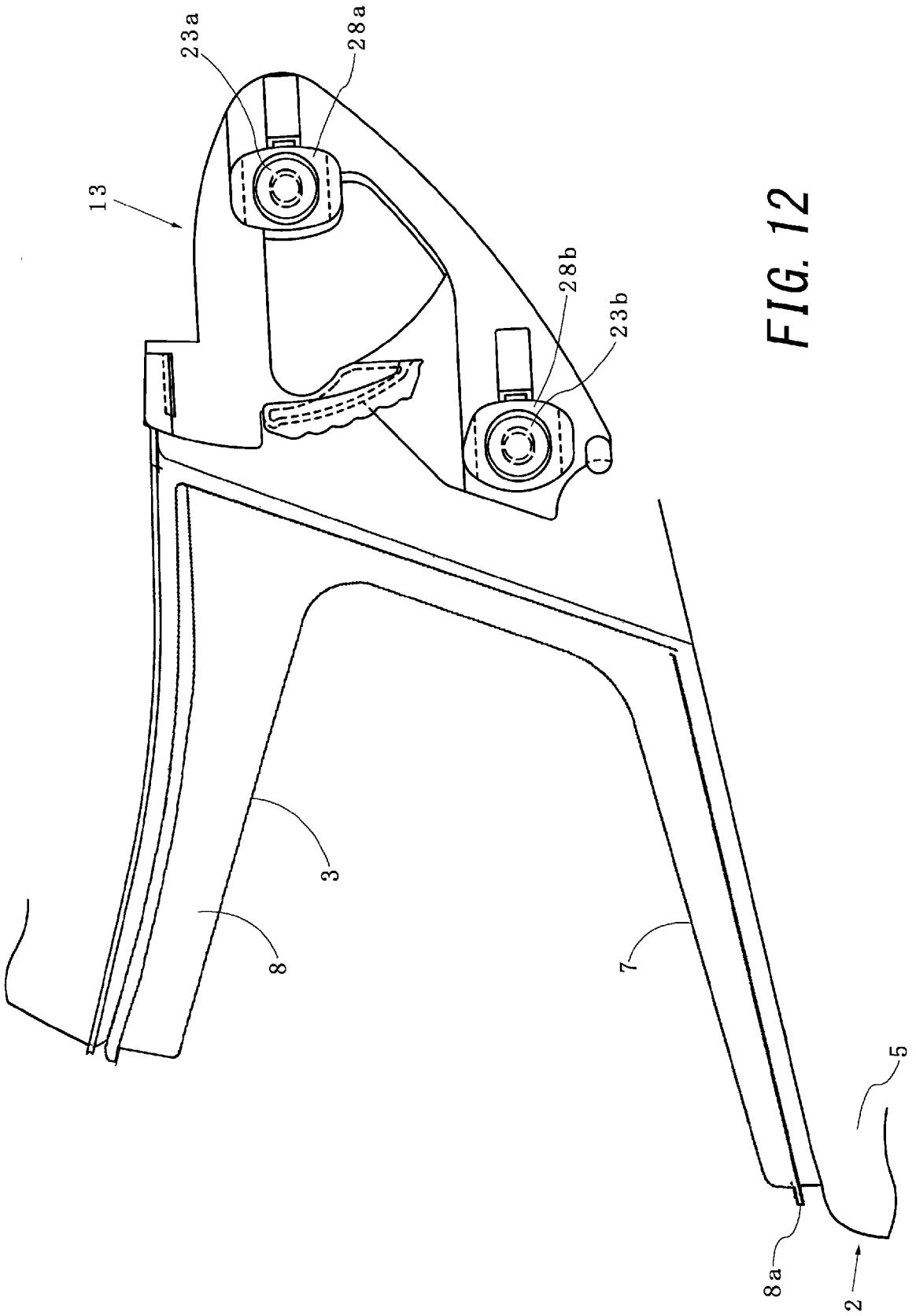

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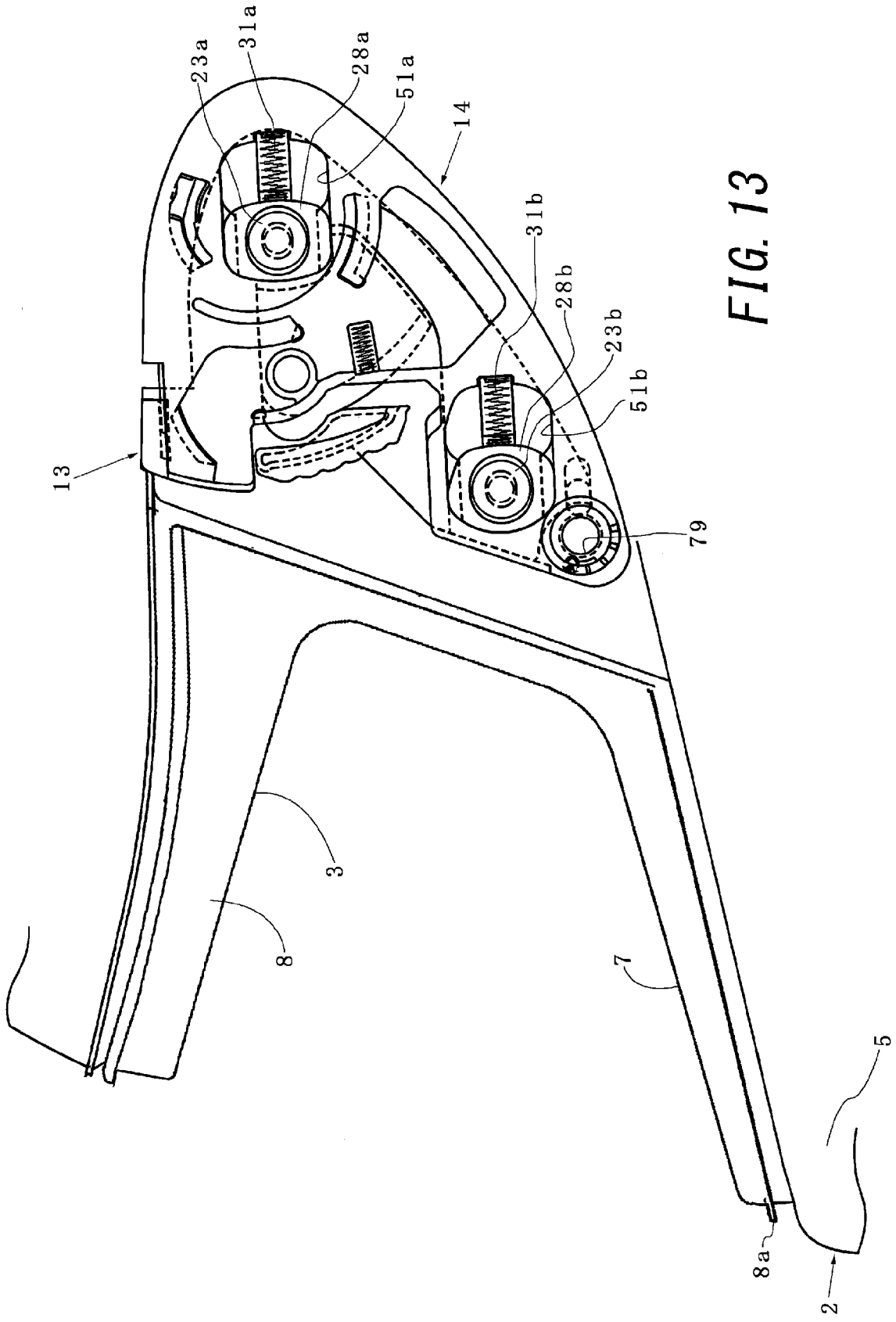

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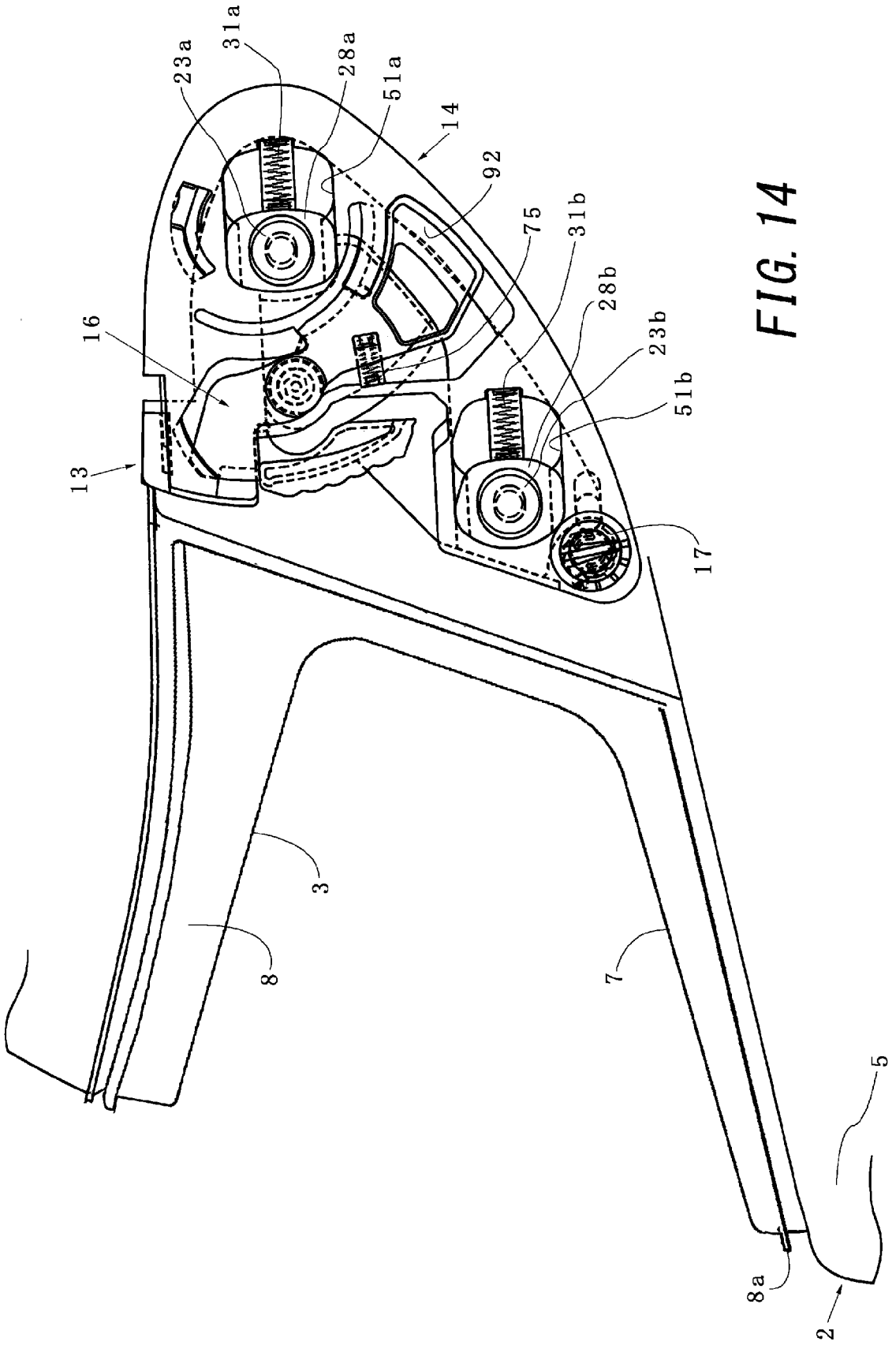

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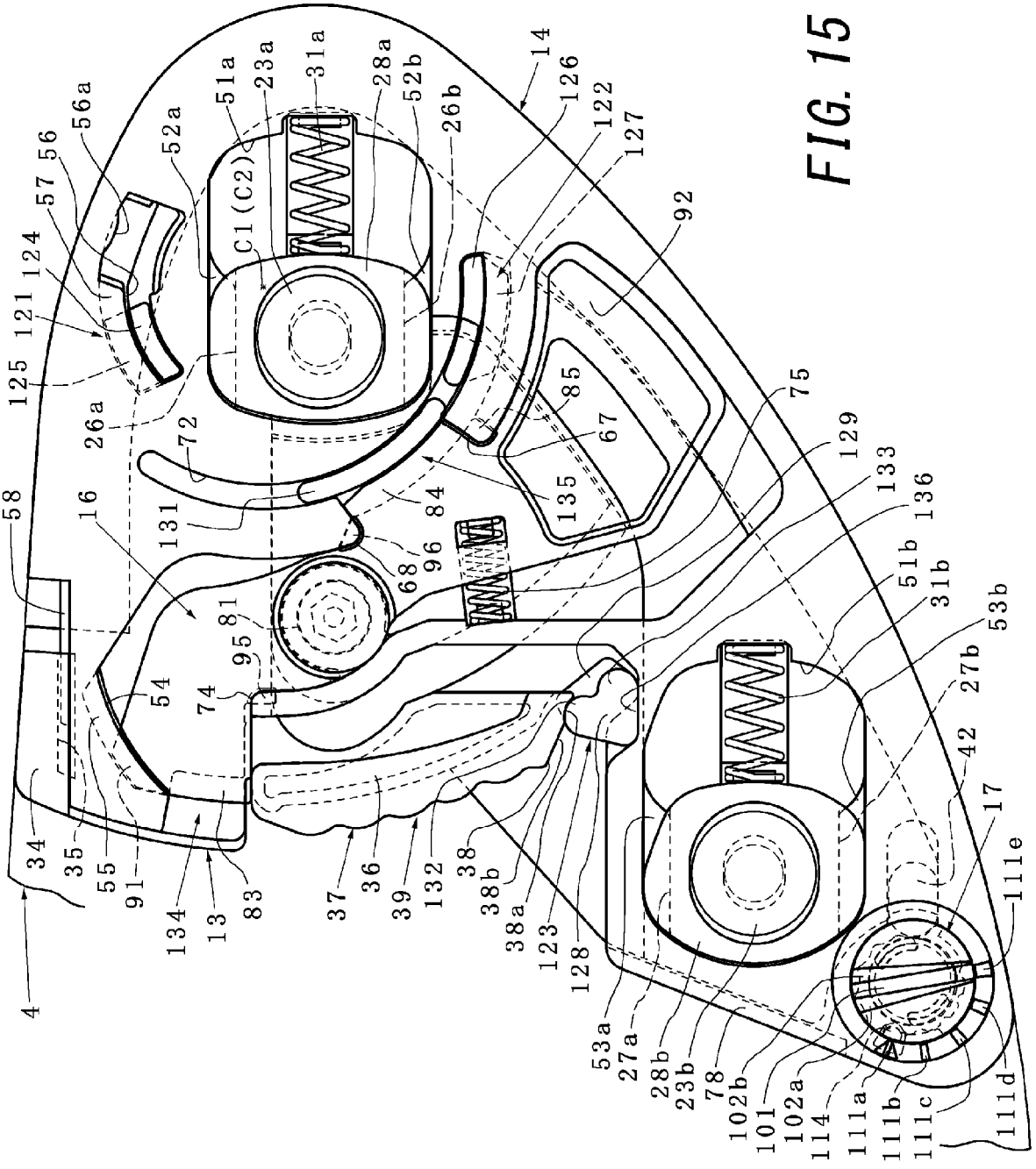
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FIG. 15

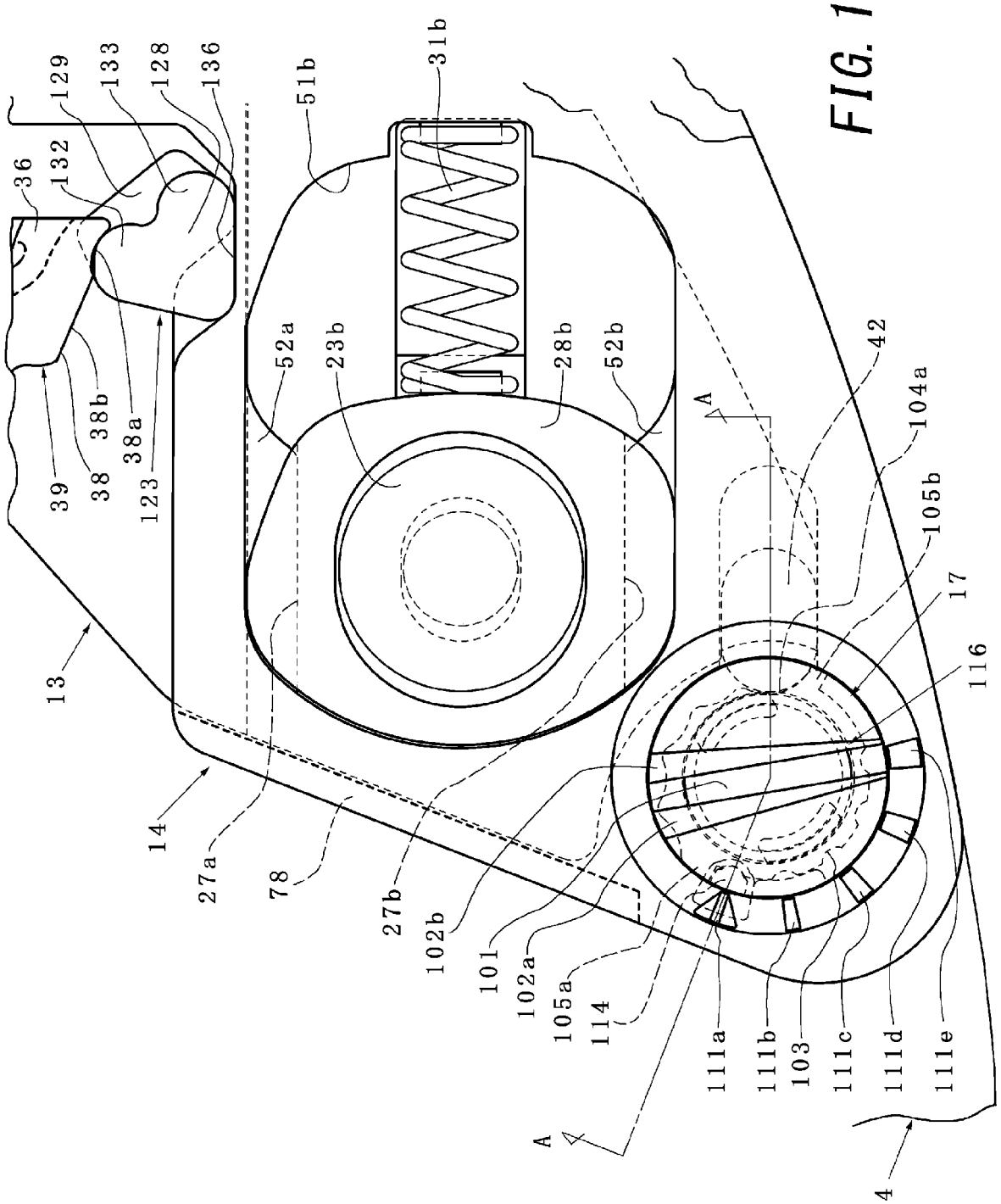
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FIG. 16

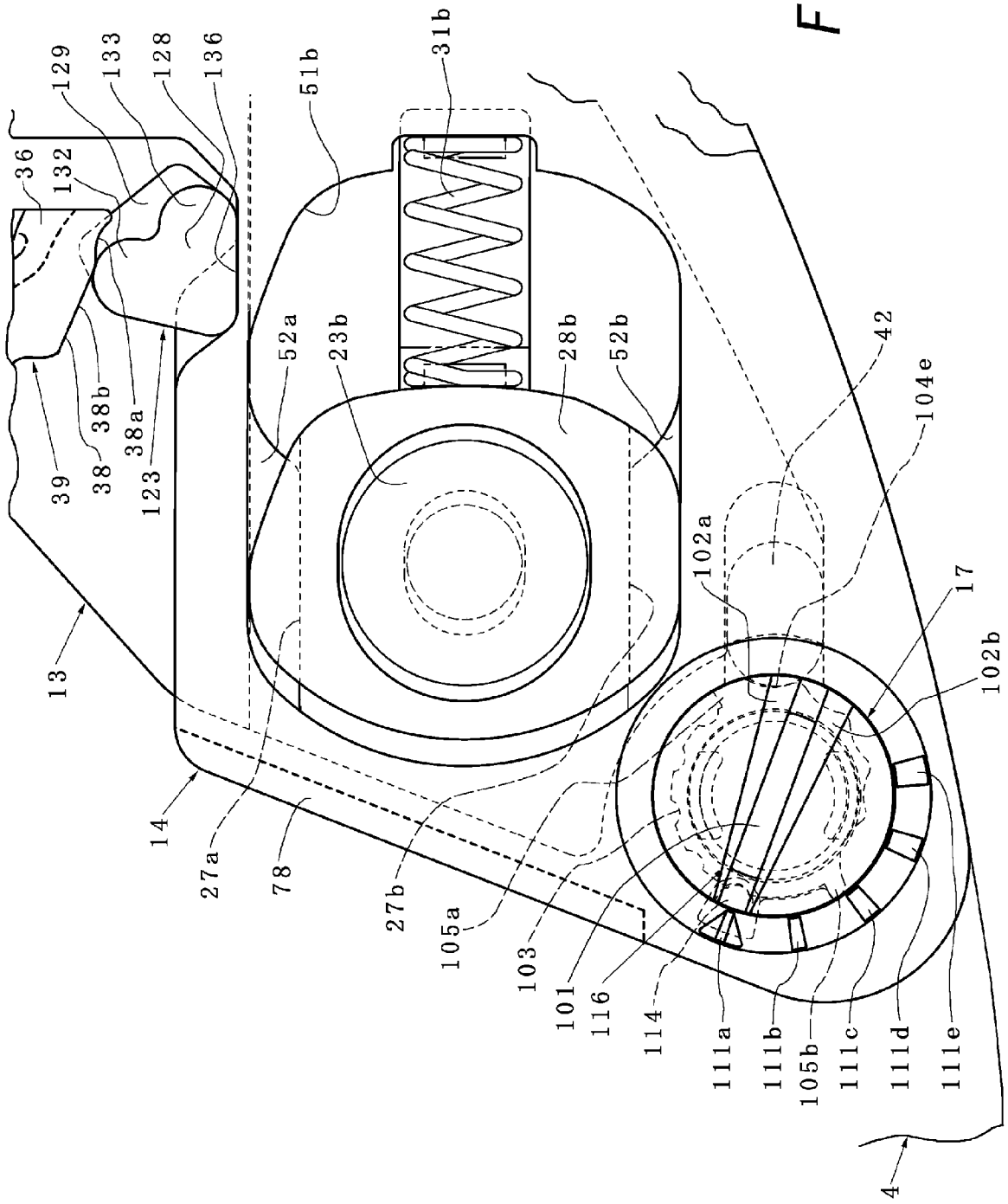
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FIG. 17

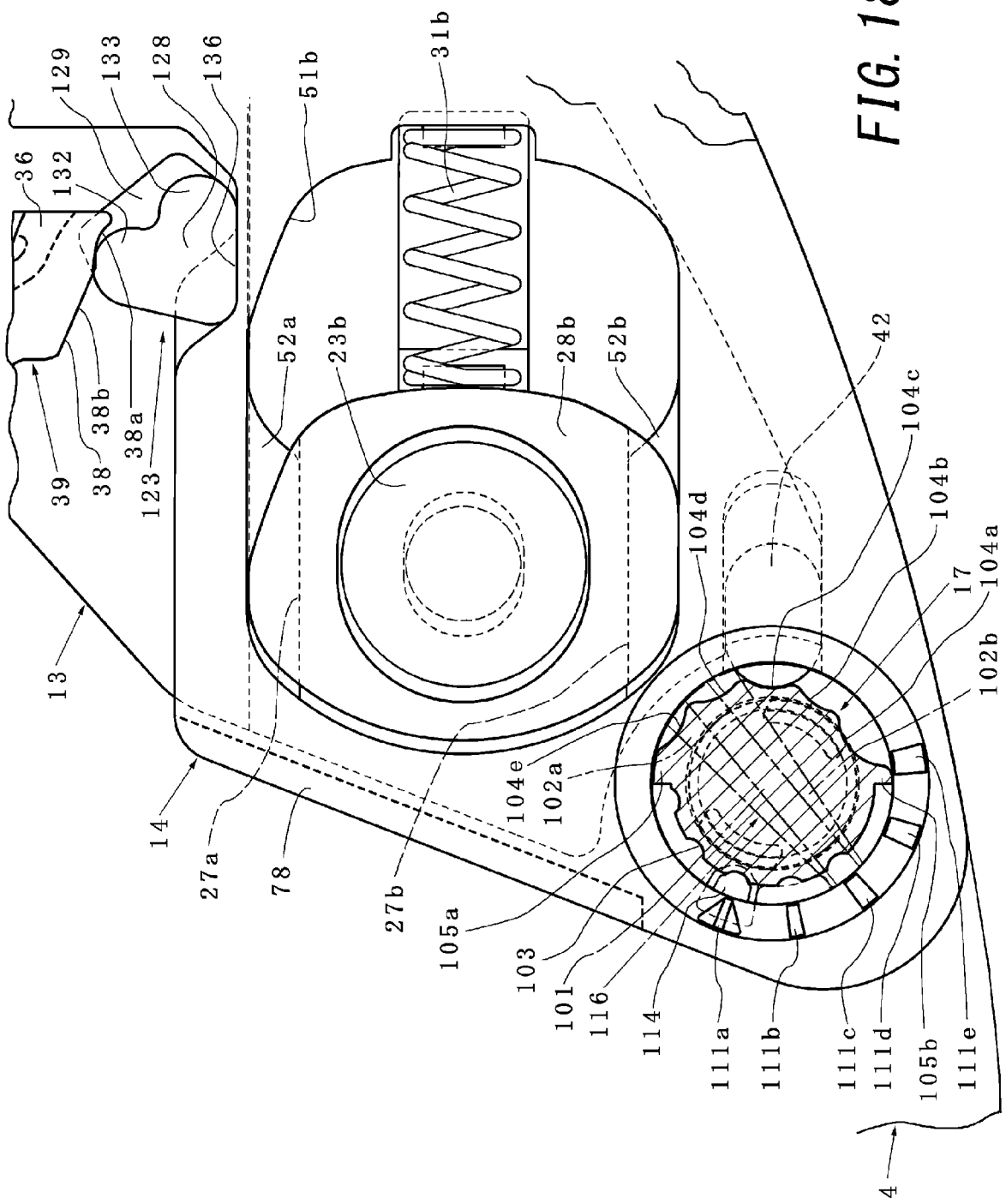
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FIG. 18

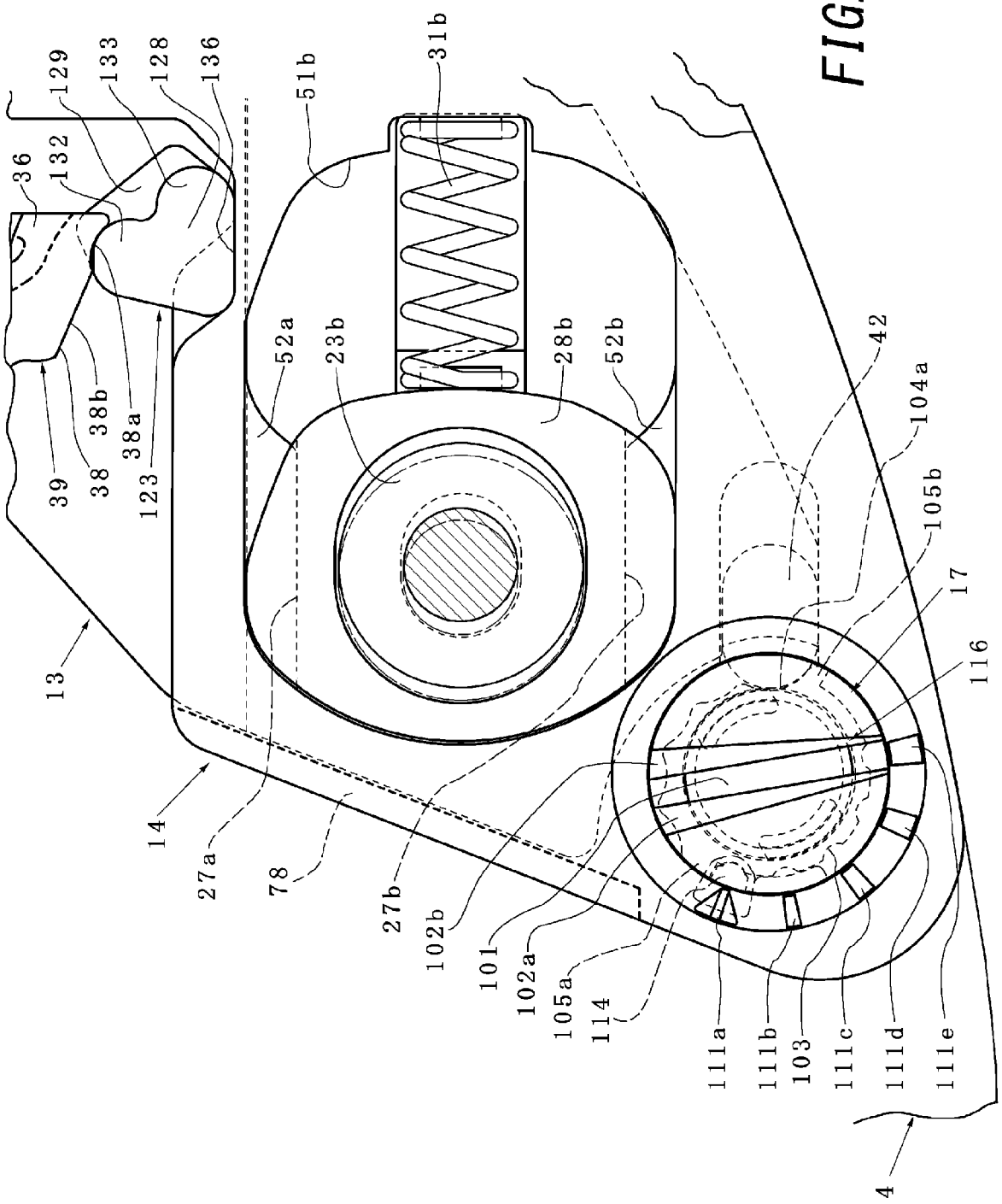
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FIG. 19

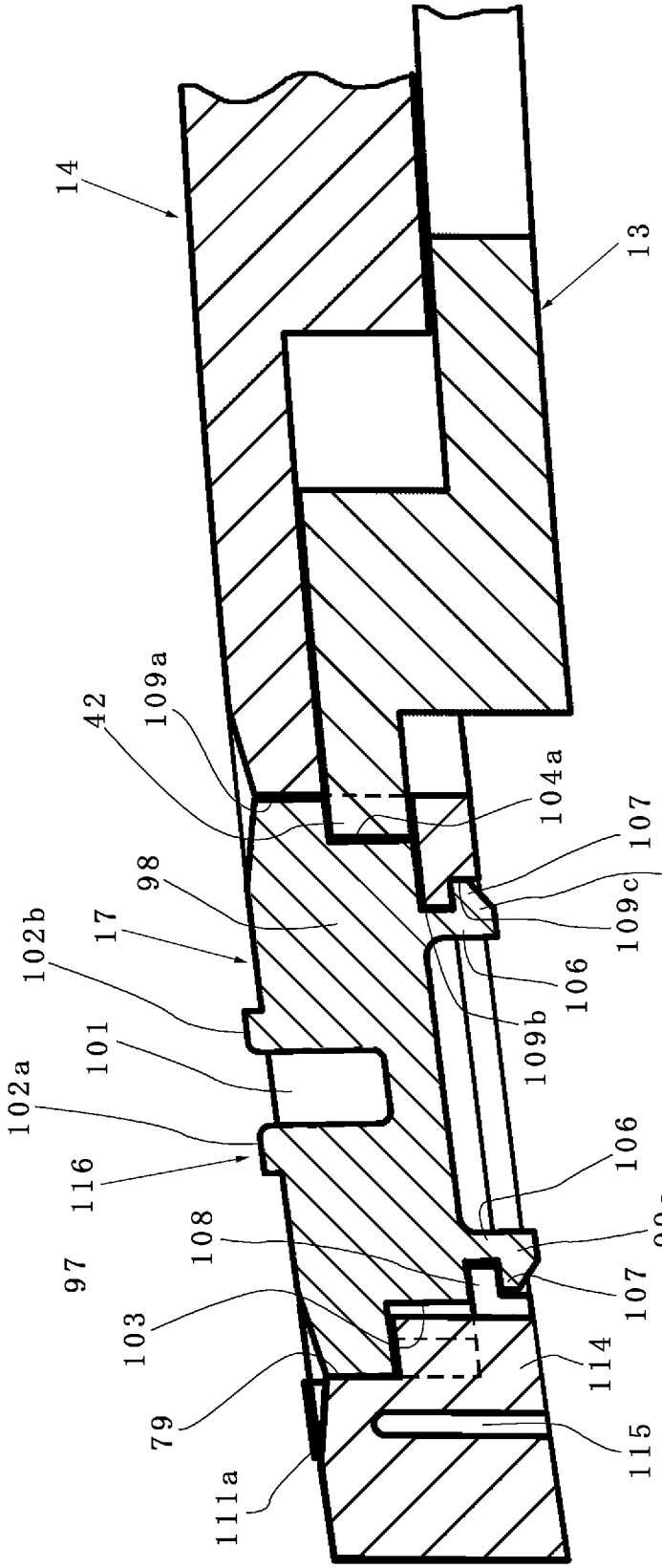
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FIG. 20

HELMET SHIELD ATTACHING MECHANISM

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to JP 2013-116710, filed Jun. 3, 2013, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a helmet shield attaching mechanism comprising a shield attaching base member attaching to a head protecting body, and a shield whose region including one of a left end and a right end and a vicinity thereof rotatably attaches to the shield attaching base member, the shield attaching base member comprising a stationary base member attaching to the head protecting body, and a movable base member attaching to the stationary base member so as to be movable forward and backward substantially in the back-and-forth direction with respect to the stationary base member, and the shield being substantially rotatably supportable by the movable base member.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A full-face-type helmet including a pair of left and right shield attaching mechanisms having the above-described arrangement is disclosed in EP 1 856 999 A2. In the shield attaching mechanism of EP 1 856 999 A2, a cam face is provided on the shield, and a cam follower portion is provided on the stationary base member so as to be able to abut against the cam face. In addition, when a force in a substantially rising direction is applied to the shield in a fully-closed state, the cam follower portion relatively follows the cam face, and the shield can thus move forward substantially to a front side together with the movable base member.

Hence, according to the shield attaching mechanism of EP 1 856 999 A2, the shield can rise without being caught by the window opening rim member of the head protecting body or the like. Additionally, although the shield attaching mechanism has a relatively simple structure, the shield can be pulled forward and then raised only by performing an operation of pulling the shield in the fully-closed state upward. For this reason, the operation of pulling the shield in the fully-closed state upward is relatively easy and relatively reliable, and no operation error occurs substantially.

In the shield attaching mechanism of EP 1 856 999 A2, however, it is cumbersome to do an adjustment operation so as to satisfactorily bring the inner surface of the shield into close contact with the window opening rim member attaching to the window opening of the head protecting body in the fully-closed state of the shield. More specifically, in this adjustment operation, it is necessary to remove the shield from the shield attaching mechanisms in advance, loosen two male screw members that attach the stationary base member to the head protecting body, and then adjust the attachment position of the stationary base member with respect to the head protecting body in the back-and-forth direction. It is relatively difficult to satisfactorily bring the inner surface of the shield into close contact with the window opening rim member only by performing the adjustment operation once.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is aimed at effectively correcting the above drawbacks of the helmet shield attaching mechanism disclosed in EP 1 856 999 A2 with a relatively simple arrangement.

According to the present invention, there is provided a helmet shield attaching mechanism comprising a shield attaching base member attaching to a head protecting body, and a shield whose region including one of a left end and a right end and a vicinity thereof rotatably attaches to the shield attaching base member, the shield attaching base member comprising a stationary base member attaching to the head protecting body, and a movable base member attaching to the stationary base member so as to be movable forward and backward substantially in a back-and-forth direction with respect to the stationary base member, and the shield being substantially rotatably supportable by the movable base member, wherein the stationary base member comprises stopper means, the movable base member comprises stopped means whose position can be held by the stopper means in an at least substantially fully-closed state of the shield, and when a holding position of the stopped means whose position is held by the stopper means in the at least substantially fully-closed state of the shield is selected from one of a plurality of portions of the movable base member substantially in the back-and-forth direction, the holding position substantially in the back-and-forth direction of the shield with respect to the head protecting body in the at least substantially fully-closed state can be selected. With this arrangement, an adjustment operation for satisfactorily bringing the inner surface of the shield in the substantially fully-closed state into close contact with the window opening rim portion of the head protecting body is relatively easy. In addition, the adjustment operation can be performed relatively accurately.

In the present invention, the movable base member can be configured to be substantially linearly movable forward and backward substantially in the back-and-forth direction with respect to the stationary base member. With this arrangement, an operation of moving the shield upward and downward can be performed relatively easily and relatively reliably.

In the present invention, the mechanism can further comprise elastic biasing means capable of elastically biasing the movable base member substantially backward to the stationary base member, and in the at least substantially fully-closed state, the stationary base member may be configured to elastically biased by the elastic biasing means and held at a backward moving position so as to make the stopped means abut against the stopper means. With this arrangement, the movable base member can relatively reliably be held at the backward moving position with respect to the stationary base member by a relatively simple structure. In this case, the stopped means preferably comprises a plurality of stopped means. The number of stopped means is more preferably 3 to 7 and most preferably 4 to 6.

In the present invention, the mechanism can further comprise a shield position adjustment pivotal manipulation member attaching to one of the movable base member and the stationary base member so as to be able to rotate, rotation preventing means provided on the one of the movable base member and the stationary base member, and back-and-forth positioning means provided on the other of the movable base member and the stationary base member, the pivotal manipulation member comprising a plurality of first recess/projection engaging means configured to selectively engage with the back-and-forth positioning means, and a plurality of second recess/projection engaging means configured to selectively engage with the rotation preventing means, wherein when the back-and-forth positioning means selectively engages with one of the plurality of first recess/projection engaging means, the holding position substantially in the back-and-forth direction of the shield can be selected, and when the rotation preventing means selectively engages with

one of the plurality of second recess/projection engaging means, unwanted pivot of the pivotal manipulation member can be prevented. With this arrangement, the adjustment operation can be performed more accurately by a simpler structure. In this case, the number of the plurality of second recess/projection engaging means is preferably 3 to 7, and more preferably 4 to 6.

In the present invention, positions of the stopped means can be held by the stopper means only in the substantially fully-closed state and a substantially fully-open state of the shield. With this arrangement, an operation of setting the shield at the intermediate state between the substantially fully-closed state and the substantially fully-open state can be performed relatively easily. Hence, the mechanism for opening/closing the shield can have a relatively simple structure.

In the present invention, the shield can comprise a finger rest provided in a region including a lower end and a vicinity thereof of at least one of a left portion and a right portion of the shield, the finger rest being inclined downward substantially from a rear side substantially to a front side. With this arrangement, a force for moving the finger rest substantially forward is applied to the finger rest only by adding a force for substantially raising the shield to the finger rest. Hence, the operation of raising the shield is relatively easily.

In the present invention, a cam face is provided on one of the stationary base member and the shield, a cam follower portion is provided on the other of the stationary base member and the shield, and when a force that substantially raises the shield in the substantially fully-closed state is applied to the shield, the cam follower portion relatively follows the cam face so that the shield can also move substantially forward. With this arrangement, the shield can be pulled forward and then raised only by performing an operation of pulling the shield in the fully-closed state upward. For this reason, the operation of pulling the shield in the fully-closed state upward is relatively easy, and the shield can relatively reliably be moved upward and downward. In this case, the cam face can comprise a stopper recess configured to hold the shield at a substantially fully-closed position, an inclined surface configured to move the shield substantially forward, and a click tooth portion configured to hold the shield stepwise. With this arrangement, the operation of moving the shield in the fully-closed state upward is further reliable, and the operation of moving the shield downward is also reliable.

In the present invention, a shield attaching/removing manipulation member manipulated to remove the shield from the movable base member can be disposed on the movable base member so as to be movable forward and backward, and when the shield is rotated forward to the substantially fully-open state, and thereafter, the shield attaching/removing manipulation member is moved forward, a removable state of the shield can be obtained. With this arrangement, the shield removing operation can be performed relatively easily and relatively reliably.

The above, and other, objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become readily apparent from the following detailed description thereof which is to be read in connection with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a schematic left side view of a helmet as a whole, in which a shield is in a fully-closed state, according to an embodiment in which the present invention is applied to a full-face-type helmet shield attaching mechanism.

FIG. **2** is an enlarged left side view of the main part of the helmet to show the shield attaching mechanism in FIG. **1**.

FIG. **3** is an enlarged left side view similar to FIG. **2**, in which the shield is in a stage-1 open state.

FIG. **4** is an enlarged left side view similar to FIG. **2**, in which the shield is in a stage-2 open state.

FIG. **5** is an enlarged left side view similar to FIG. **2**, in which the shield is in a fully-open state.

FIG. **6** is an enlarged left side view, similar to FIG. **5**, of a state wherein a shield attaching/removing manipulation lever is pivoted forward.

FIG. **7** is an enlarged left side view, similar to FIG. **4**, of a state wherein a shield position adjustment operation button is pivoted forward.

FIG. **8** is an enlarged left side view, similar to FIG. **2**, of a state wherein the shield is changed for the state shown in FIG. **7** to a fully-closed state.

FIG. **9** is an exploded front view of the shield attaching mechanism in FIG. **1**.

FIG. **10** is an enlarged front view of a movable base member shown in FIG. **9**.

FIG. **11** is an enlarged left side view, similar to FIG. **2**, of the helmet before the shield attaching mechanism is built into the head protecting body.

FIG. **12** is an enlarged left side view, similar to FIG. **11**, of the helmet with the stationary base member of the shield attaching mechanism being built into the head protecting body.

FIG. **13** is an enlarged left side view, similar to FIG. **11**, of the helmet with the stationary base member and movable base member of the shield attaching mechanism being built into the head protecting body.

FIG. **14** is an enlarged left side view, similar to FIG. **2**, of the helmet from which the shield has been removed.

FIG. **15** is an enlarged left side view of the shield attaching mechanism shown in FIG. **2**.

FIG. **16** is an enlarged left side view of part of the shield attaching mechanism shown in FIG. **15**.

FIG. **17** is an enlarged left side view of a part of the shield attaching mechanism shown in FIG. **8**.

FIG. **18** is an enlarged left side view of a part of the shield attaching mechanism when a shield position adjustment pivotal manipulation button is set in an intermediate state between the state shown in FIG. **16** and the state shown in FIG. **17**.

FIG. **19** is an enlarged left side view of a part of the shield attaching mechanism when the stationary base member attachment position is changed in the state shown in FIG. **16**.

FIG. **20** is a sectional view taken along a line A-A in FIG. **16**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

An embodiment in which the present invention is applied to a shield attaching mechanism for a full-face-type helmet will be described in "1. Schematic Arrangement of Helmet as a Whole", "2. Arrangement of Shield Attaching Mechanism" and "3. Operation of Shield Attaching Mechanism" with reference to FIGS. **1** to **20**.

1. Schematic Arrangement of Helmet as a Whole

As shown in FIG. **1**, a full-face-type helmet **1** comprises a full-face-type head protecting body **2** to be worn on the head of a helmet wearer such as a motorcycle rider, a shield **4** which can open/close a window opening **3** formed in the front surface of the head protecting body **2** so as to oppose a portion between the forehead and chin (that is, the central portion of the face) of the helmet wearer, and a pair of left and right chin straps (not shown) attaching to the inner side of the head protecting body **2**. Of the head protecting body **2**, each of

those portions which oppose the chin, forehead and the like of the helmet wearer is provided with one or a plurality of ventilators (not shown), where necessary, to ventilate air in the head protecting body **2**. The shield **4** is provided to the helmet **1** to serve as a windshield. Where necessary, the shield **4** may be colored not to particularly interfere with the translucence so it can also serve as a sun visor (that is, a visor). The shield **4** can be made of a transparent or translucent hard material such as polycarbonate or another synthetic resin. A pair of left and right shield attaching mechanisms **6** pivotally attaches regions including the left and right side portions and vicinities thereof of the shield **4** to an outer shell **5** which constitutes the outer wall of the head protecting body **2**.

An anti-fogging auxiliary shield (not shown) which can be made of a transparent or translucent hard material such as polycarbonate or another synthetic resin can removably attach to the inner surface of the shield **4** shown in FIGS. **1** and **2** to form a small gap with the shield **4**. To attach the anti-fogging auxiliary shield, a pair of left and right engaging pins (not shown) respectively having engaging ring-like grooves can attach and fix to those portions of the left and right sides of the inner surface of the shield **4**, which are slightly below the central portions, by screwing or the like. A pair of left and right tongue pieces can project from those portions of the left and right ends of the anti-fogging auxiliary shield which are slightly below the central portions in a substantially vertical direction. The pair of left and right tongue pieces can respectively have a pair of left and right engaging slits which are open backwardly. The pair of left and right engaging pins can respectively fit in the pair of left and right engaging slits to attach the anti-fogging auxiliary shield to the inner surface of the shield **4**. A packing projecting ridge (not shown) made of an elastic material such as silicone rubber can form a loop along the outer periphery of a region of the outer surface of the anti-fogging auxiliary shield except for the pair of left and right tongue pieces so that the anti-fogging auxiliary shield holds the small gap with the shield **4**, and holds the gap airtightly.

As is conventionally known, the outer shell **5** can be made of a strong hard material such as FRP or another synthetic resin. As shown in FIG. **1**, a window opening rim member **8** having a substantially U- or E-shaped section attaches to substantially the entire periphery of a window opening **7**, which is formed in the outer shell **5** to form the window opening **3** of the full-face-type head protecting body **2**, by, for example, adhesion with an adhesive, double-sided adhesive tape, or the like, as has been conventionally known. As shown in FIGS. **1** and **11**, the lower end of the shield **4** which is fully closed abuts against a projecting ridge **8***a* which substantially horizontally continues at the lower end of the window opening rim member **8** along the lower end of the window opening **7**. A lower end rim member **11** having a substantially U-shaped section or the like attaches to substantially the entire periphery of the lower end of the outer shell **5** by, for example, adhesion with an adhesive or double-sided adhesive tape, or the like. As is conventionally known, the window opening rim member **8** can be made of synthetic rubber or another flexible elastic material. As is conventionally known, the lower end rim member **11** can be made of a soft material such as foamed vinyl chloride, synthetic rubber, or another soft synthetic resin. In FIG. **1**, reference numeral **12** denotes a finger rest which is integrally provided to the lower end of the left portion of the shield **4**. The helmet wearer places his fingers on the finger rest **12** when reciprocally pivoting the shield **4** upward and downward. Note that the finger rest **12** is gradually inclined downward substantially from the rear side substantially to the front side. For this reason, when the helmet wearer or the like presses the finger rest **12** substantially upward by his finger, the press force generates a component of force oriented forward. Hence, both a first force oriented substantially upward and a second force oriented substantially forward are applied to the shield **4**.

The right (the left side to the front surface of the helmet) shield attaching mechanism **6** is axi-symmetrical with the left shield attaching mechanism **6**. Hence, in the following description, a description on the right shield attaching mechanism **6** will not be repeated, and only the left shield attaching mechanism **6** will be described.

2. Arrangement of Shield Attaching Mechanism

As shown in FIG. **9**, the left shield attaching mechanism **6** can include members described in the following items (a) to (d):

(a) a shield attaching base member **15** which includes a stationary base member **13** and movable base member **14** and is used to attach the shield **4** to the head protecting body **2**;

(b) a shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16** which is manipulated when removing the shield **4** from the movable base member **14** and, in some cases, when attaching the shield **4** to the movable base member **14**;

(c) a shield position adjustment pivotal manipulation button **17** (in other words, a pivotal manipulation member such as a pivotal manipulation rotor or pivotal manipulation selector serving as a shield position adjustment operation member) which can have a substantially flat cylindrical shape or substantially button shape and is manipulated when finely adjusting the fully-closed position of the shield **4** substantially in the back-and-forth direction; and

(d) the shield **4** whose region including the left end and a vicinity thereof can removably attach to the movable base member **14**.

Hence, the arrangement of the left shield attaching mechanism **6** will be described below in "(1) stationary base member", "(2) movable base member", "(3) shield attaching/removing manipulation lever", "(4) pivotal manipulation button", "(5) shield" and "(6) assembly of shield attaching mechanism" with reference to FIGS. **1** to **20**. Note that each of the stationary base member **13**, movable base member **14**, shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16** and pivotal manipulation button **17** can be made of an appropriate material, for example, a synthetic resin such as a polyacetal resin.

(1) Stationary Base Member

As shown in FIGS. **9** and **12**, the stationary base member **13** of the shield attaching base member **15** forms an approximately or substantially triangular frame structure having a large central through hole **21**. The stationary base member **13** forms an approximately or substantially plate-like shape except that it has the large central through hole **21**. A pair of male screw members **23***a* and **23***b* inserted in upper and lower screw insertion holes **22***a* and **22***b* attach and fix the stationary base member **13**, as shown in FIG. **12**, to the head protecting body **2** shown in FIG. **11**. Note that as shown in FIG. **11**, a pair of upper and lower female screw members **24***a* and **24***b* are fixed, in a buried state, to a portion of the outer shell **5** behind the window opening **7** (that is, the right side in FIG. **11**). To attach and fix the stationary base member **13**, the pair of male screw members **23***a* and **23***b* are screwed and fixed in screw holes **25***a* and **25***b* of the pair of upper and lower female screw members **24***a* and **24***b* from the outer surface of the stationary base member **13**. The inner surface of the stationary base member **13** preferably forms an arcuate shape which slightly rises toward the outer surface so as to substantially coincide with the arcuate shape of the outer surface of the outer shell **5**. The movable base member **14** also preferably forms such an arcuate shape.

As shown in FIG. **9**, the stationary base member **13** includes a pair of upper and lower high-level portions **28***a* and **28***b* formed from thick portions so as to surround the pair of upper and lower male screw members **23***a* and **23***b* (in other words, the pair of upper and lower screw insertion holes **22***a* and **22***b* which receive the pair of upper and lower male screw members **23***a* and **23***b*, respectively), respectively. The pair of high-level portions **28***a* and **28***b* have a pair of upper and lower guide grooves **26***a* and **26***b* and a pair of upper and lower guide grooves **27***a* and **27***b* substantially on the upper and lower sides of the pair of upper and lower screw insertion holes **22***a* and **22***b*, respectively. In this case, the direction of depth of each of the upper guide grooves **26***a* and **27***a* can be substantially downward substantially from above. The direction of depth of each of the lower guide grooves **26***b* and **27***b* can be substantially upward substantially from below. The stationary base member **13** has a pair of upper and lower spring accommodating recesses **32***a* and **32***b*, at portions on its outer surface substantially behind the pair of upper and lower male screw members **23***a* and **23***b*, to accommodate a pair of upper and lower repulsive coil springs **31***a* and **31***b* serving as elastic biasing means. Spring engaging projections **33***a* and **33***b* are formed on the wall portions substantially on the front side of the pair of upper and lower recesses **32***a* and **32***b*.

As shown in FIG. **9**, a high-level portion **34** formed from a thick portion is formed in a region including the upper end and a vicinity thereof of the stationary base member **13**. A downward guide groove **35** extending from the rear end midway to the front end of the high-level portion **34** is formed in the lower end face of the high-level portion **34**. A high-level portion **36** formed from a thick portion is formed in a region including the intermediate portion and a vicinity thereof on the front side of the stationary base member **13** so as to be located between the central through hole **21** and the front end of the stationary base member **13**. A substantially wavy thin click tooth portion **37** having one or a plurality of teeth (six teeth in FIG. **9**), which can be substantially arcuate as a whole, projects from the front end of the high-level portion **36** to form an eaves structure concave on the inner surface side. A cam portion **38** having an inclined surface **38***b* is disposed at the lower front end of the high-level portion **36** so as to run below the click tooth portion **37** configured to hold the shield **4** stepwise. The end (in other words, the lower end) of the cam portion **38** on the side opposite to the click tooth portion **37** forms a stopper recess **38***a*. A cam face **39** for the shield **4** (more specifically, a third guided portion **123** to be described later) is formed on the stationary base member **13** by the click tooth portion **37**, cam portion **38** and stopper recess **38***a*. A recess **41** to relieve the pivotal manipulation member **17** is formed obliquely below in a region including the lower end and a vicinity thereof of the stationary base member **13** so as to obliquely face forward. In addition, a stopper portion **42** serving as a stopper means and back-and-forth positioning means facing the recess **41** is disposed in the region including the lower end and the vicinity thereof of the stationary base member **13** so as to project toward the recess **41**.

(2) Movable Base Member

As shown in FIGS. **9**, **10** and **13**, the movable base member **14** of the shield attaching base member **15** has a perimeter larger than that of the stationary base member **13** substantially by one level, and forms a substantially plate-like shape larger than the stationary base member **13**. The movable base member **14** has a pair of upper and lower through holes **51***a* and **51***b*, as shown in FIGS. **9** and **10**. As shown in FIG. **13**, the high-level portion **28***a*, where the pair of upper and lower guide grooves **26***a* and **26***b* substantially at the upper portion of the stationary base member **13** are formed, can be inserted in the upper through hole **51***a*. A high-level portion **28***b*, where the pair of upper and lower guide grooves **27***a* and **27***b* substantially at the lower portion of the stationary base member **13** are formed, can be inserted in the lower through hole **51***b*. A pair of upper and lower guided projecting ridges **52***a* and **52***b* are formed on the front portions of the upper and lower side wall portions of the circumferential wall portion of the upper through hole **51***a*, respectively. In addition, a spring engaging projection **50***a* configured to engage with the upper repulsive coil spring **31***a* is formed on the rear side wall portion of the circumferential wall portion. A pair of upper and lower guided projecting ridges **53***a* and **53***b* are formed on the front portions of the upper and lower side wall portions of the circumferential wall portion of the lower through hole **51***b*, respectively. In addition, a spring engaging projection **50***b* configured to engage with the lower repulsive coil spring **31***b* is formed on the rear side wall portion of the circumferential wall portion.

As shown in FIG. **10**, the movable base member **14** has a substantially arcuate first guide portion **54** to be adjacent to the front upper end of the movable base member **14**. Note that the first guide portion **54** is formed thin as its inner surface is recessed. The movable base member **14** has a substantially arcuate guide slit **55** to be adjacent to the inner surface of the lower end of the first guide portion **54**. Hence, the guide portion **54** projects in the planar direction of the movable base member **14** to form an eaves structure. The movable base member **14** also has a substantially arcuate second guide portion **56** at a portion on the upper side of the upper through hole **51***a*. Note that the second guide portion **56** is formed thin as its inner surface is recessed. The movable base member **14** has a substantially arcuate guide slit **57** to be adjacent to the inner surface of the front end of the second guide portion **56**. Hence, the second guide portion **56** projects in the planar direction of the movable base member **14** to form an eaves structure. Furthermore, a guide projecting ridge **58** projects from the front upper end of the movable base member **14**.

As shown in FIG. **10**, an intermediate through hole **61** is formed between the upper through hole **51***a* and lower through hole **51***b*. A substantially arcuate third guide portion **62** is formed between the upper through hole **51***a* and the intermediate through hole **61**. Note that the third guide portion **62** is formed thin as its inner surface is recessed. The movable base member **14** has a substantially arcuate guide slit **63** to be adjacent to the inner surface of the end of the third guide portion **62** on the side of the through hole **51***a*. Hence, the third guide portion **62** projects in the planar direction of the movable base member **14** to form an eaves structure. Preferably, each of the center of the virtual circle of the substantially arcuate second guide portion **56** and the center of the virtual circle of the substantially arcuate third guide portion **62** substantially coincides with a common central point C**1** shown in FIG. **10**. Note that reference numeral **64** in FIG. **10** denotes an inclined surface obliquely adjacent to the lower rear portion of the intermediate through hole **61**. The inclined surface **64** extends between the intermediate through hole **61** and a strip-shaped high-level portion **65** adjacent to the through hole **61** via the inclined surface **64** so as to incline in the widthwise direction obliquely upward from below.

As shown in FIG. **10**, the movable base member **14** has a substantially arcuate fourth guide portion **66** formed substantially on the front side of the upper through hole **51***a*. Preferably, each of the center of the virtual circle of the substantially arcuate fourth guide portion **66** and the center of the virtual circle of the substantially arcuate third guide portion **62** substantially coincides with the common center C**1** shown in

FIG. **10**. Also preferably, the radius (that is, each of the inner diameter and outer diameter) of the virtual circle of the fourth guide portion **66** substantially coincides with the radius (that is, each of the inner diameter and outer diameter) of the virtual circle of the third guide portion **62**. A gap **67** is formed between the free end of the fourth guide portion **66** and the free end of the third guide portion **62**. A first engaging portion **68** having an eaves structure, which can have a substantially triangular shape, is formed at the front corner of the distal end of the fourth guide portion **66**. Substantially arcuate first and second guide grooves **71** and **72** are formed in the third guide portion **62** and the fourth guide portion **66**, respectively, on the side of the central point C**1**.

As shown in FIG. **10**, the movable base member **14** has a through hole (that is, attachment hole) **73** to attach the shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16** at a portion adjacent to substantially the front side of first engaging portion **68**. The movable base member **14** has a second engaging portion **74** having an eaves structure, which can have a substantially fan shape, at a portion substantially obliquely adjacent to the upper front portion of the through hole **73**. The movable base member **14** also has a spring accommodating opening **76** configured to accommodate a repulsive coil spring **75** at a portion slightly below the through hole **73**. A spring engaging projection **77** is formed on the wall portion substantially on the front side of the spring accommodating opening **76**. A projecting wall portion **78** which can be elongated and have substantially linear shape is formed on the inner surface of the front end of the movable base member **14** so as to be located at a portion substantially in front of the lower through hole **51***b*. An attachment hole **79** to attach the pivotal manipulation button **17** is formed in a region including the lower front end and a vicinity thereof of the movable base member **14**. Note that the attachment hole **79** will be described later in detail in "(4) pivotal manipulation button".

(3) Shield Attaching/Removing Manipulation Lever

The shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16** which serves as the shield attaching/removing manipulation member forms a substantially thin plate-like elongated shape, as shown in FIGS. **9** and **14**. The shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16** has a pivot axis portion **81** with a screw insertion hole at approximately its intermediate portion. The manipulation lever **16** can pivotally be attached to the movable base member **14** by inserting the pivot axis portion **81** in the through hole **73** of the movable base member **14** from the outer surface of the movable base member **14** and thereafter screwing and fixing a male screw member (not shown) into the screw insertion hole via a safety lock member (not shown) from the inner surface of the movable base member **14**.

The shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16** has a first engaging pawl (in other words, a first lock pawl) **83** at a portion above the pivot axis portion **81** and a second engaging pawl (in other words, a second lock pawl) **84** at a portion below the pivot axis portion **81**, as shown in FIGS. **9** and **14**. Note that preferably, the first and second engaging pawls **83** and **84** have recessed inner surfaces so they become thin, and their outer surfaces are inclined to their inner surfaces from their proximal ends toward their distal ends so their thicknesses gradually decrease. Hence, each of the first and second engaging pawls **83** and **84** projects in the planar direction of the manipulation lever **16** to form an eaves structure. The manipulation lever **16** has a third engaging pawl (in other words, a third lock pawl) **85** in a region including a portion (and a vicinity thereof) below the second engaging pawl **84**. Note that the third engaging pawl **85** lacks the outer surface side and is formed thin only from the inner surface side. As shown in FIG. **14**, the substantially arcuate guide **62** of the movable base member **14** engages with the third engaging pawl **85** to prevent the manipulation lever **16** from suspending upward from the movable base member **14**. Also, as shown in FIGS. **9** and **14**, the shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16** has a substantially arcuate guided portion **91**, substantially at its upper end, which is thin as its outer surface is recessed.

As shown in FIG. **9**, a ring-like finger rest **92**, where the helmet wearer can place his fingers when pivoting the manipulation lever **16** forward, is integrated with the shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16** at its lower end. A spring accommodating recess **93**, which is open not only to the inner surface but also to the front side, is formed in the inner surface of the shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16**, between the pivot axis portion **81** and the finger rest **92**, so as to oppose the spring accommodating opening **76** of the movable base member **14**. A spring engaging projection **94** is formed on the rear side wall portion of the spring accommodating recess **93**. The spring accommodating opening **76** of the movable base member **14** and the spring accommodating recess **93** of the shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16** accommodate the repulsive coil spring **75** such that its two ends engage with the spring engaging projections **77** and **94**, as shown in FIG. **14**.

As shown in FIG. **9**, a fourth engaging pawl (in other words, a fourth lock pawl) **95** is integrated with the shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16** on its front side between the first engaging pawl **83** and the pivot axis portion **81**. Note that the fourth engaging pawl **95** lacks the outer surface side and is formed thin only from the inner surface side. Additionally, a fifth engaging pawl (in other words, a fifth lock pawl) **96** is integrated with the shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16** on its rear side surface between the pivot axis portion **81** and the second engaging pawl **84**. Note that the fifth engaging pawl **96** also lacks the outer surface side and is formed thin only from the inner surface side. As shown in FIG. **14**, the first engaging portion **68** and the lower end of the third guide portion **62** of the movable base member **14** engage the fourth and fifth engaging pawls **95** and **96** to prevent the manipulation lever **16** from suspending upward from the movable base member **14**.

(4) Pivotal Manipulation Button

As shown in FIGS. **9**, **10** and **15** to **20**, the pivotal manipulation button **17** functioning as a shield position adjustment operation member such as a shield position adjustment pivotal manipulation member includes a head portion **97** having a substantially disk-like shape, an intermediate portion **98** having a substantially disk-like shape and concentrically and integrally connected with the lower side of the head portion **97**, and a pair of left and right legs **99***a* and **99***b* integrally connected with the lower side of the intermediate portion **98** and extending substantially downward from the intermediate portion **98**. The upper surface of the head portion **97** has a groove **101** passing through the center portion of the upper surface while substantially extending through the head portion **97**, and a pair of projecting ridges **102***a* and **102***b* extending along both sides of the groove **101**. The intermediate portion **98** has a diameter smaller than that of the head portion **97**. A plurality of (preferably three to seven, more preferably four to six, and in the illustrated embodiment, five) positioning recesses **103** are formed in a circumferential half of the outer periphery of the intermediate portion **98**. A plurality of (preferably three to seven, more preferably four to six, and in the illustrated embodiment, five) stopper engaging recesses **104***a* to **104***e* are formed in the other circumferential half of the outer periphery of the intermediate portion **98**. Note that the number of the positioning recesses **103** is preferably equal

to the number of stopper engaging recesses **104***a* to **104***e* serving as stopped means or first recess/projection engaging means. The plurality of positioning recesses **103** serving as second recess/projection engaging means can have the same shape each other and are therefore located substantially equidistantly from a pivot center C**3** of the pivotal manipulation button **17**. The plurality of stopper engaging recesses **104***a* to **104***e* are preferably located at different distances from the pivot center C**3**. In the illustrated embodiment, starting from the stopper engaging recess **104***a* out of the stopper engaging recesses **104***a* to **104***e*, the distance sequentially increases in the order of the stopper engaging recesses **104***b*, **104***c*, **104***d* and **104***e*.

As shown in FIGS. **18**, **20**, and the like, the intermediate portion **98** of the pivotal manipulation button **17** has first and second stopped portions **105***a* and **105***b* integrated with the intermediate portion **98** between the plurality of positioning recesses **103** and the plurality of stopper engaging recesses **104***a* to **104***e*. Note that the first stopped portion **105***a* and the second stopped portion **105***b* are limited by a first positioning projection **114** and a second positioning projection **117** not to pivot more than necessary. Each of the pair of left and right legs **99***a* and **99***b* includes a leg main body **106** extending substantially downward from the intermediate portion **98**, and an engaging projection **107** projecting substantially outward substantially in the transverse direction from the lower end of the leg main body **106**. As shown in FIG. **20**, the intermediate portion **98** of the pivotal manipulation button **17** is fitted in the hole **79** formed in a region including the lower end and a vicinity thereof of the movable base member **14**. In the fitted state, the pair of left and right legs **99***a* and **99***b* of the pivotal manipulation button **17** engages with the inner surface of a substantially circular engaging projecting ridge **108** of the movable base member **14** on the outer periphery of the hole **79**. Note that the hole **79** can have a large diameter on an outer side **109***a*, a small diameter at an intermediate portion **109***b*, and an intermediate diameter on an inner side **109***c*. The projections **107** of the pair of legs **99***a* and **99***b* abut against the intermediate portion **109***b* from the inner side **109***c* and are locked.

As shown in FIGS. **10**, **20**, and the like, the movable base member **14** has, on the outer periphery of the outer surface of the hole **79**, a plurality of (preferably three to seven, and in the illustrated embodiment, five) markings **111***a* to **111***e* which partially surround the outer periphery and indicate the pivotal state of the pivotal manipulation button **17**. Note that a pointer **116** capable of facing the markings **111***a* to **111***e* is formed from the groove **101** and the pair of left and right projecting ridges **102***a* and **102***b* provided on the left and right sides of the groove **101**. The markings **111***b* to **111***e* are formed from substantially trapezoidal projecting ridges which sequentially increase the width in the illustrated embodiment. In the illustrated embodiment, the marking **111***a* is formed from a substantially triangular projecting ridge **112** and a projecting ridge **113** extending on the substantially triangular projecting ridge **112** while extending through it substantially in the vertical direction. In the hole **79** of the movable base member **14**, the positioning projection **114** serving as a pivot or rotation preventing means is integrated with the movable base member **14**. A slit **115** is formed in the movable base member **14** on the proximal end side of the positioning projection **114** such that the positioning projection **114** can elastically move substantially forward and backward with respect to the pivot center of the pivotal manipulation button **17**. As shown in FIGS. **18**, **20**, and the like, the stopper portion **42** disposed on the stationary base member **13** selectively engages with one of the stopper engaging recesses **104***a* to **104***e* of the pivotal manipulation button **17**. Note that this engagement is reliably done as the repulsive coil springs **31***a* and **31***b* elastically bias the movable base member **14** with respect to the stationary base member **13** from left to right in FIGS. **18** and **20**.

(5) Shield

As shown in FIG. **9**, a substantially arcuate first guided portion **121**, substantially arcuate second guided portion **122** and substantially arcuate third guided portion **123** are sequentially formed, in a region including the left end of the inner surface and a vicinity thereof of the shield **4** to locate from the left distal end substantially to the central portion side of the shield **4**. Note that preferably, the center of the virtual circle of the substantially arcuate first guided portion **121** and the center of the virtual circle of the substantially arcuate second guided portion **122** coincide with a substantially common central point C**2** shown in FIG. **9**. As an end of the first guided portion **121** on a side opposite to the central point C**2** is recessed on its outer surface (that is, a surface on the outer surface side of the shield **4**) side, the first guided portion **101** projects in a direction opposite to the central point C**2** to form an eaves structure. Hence, in the first guided portion **121**, a base wall portion **124** substantially vertically rising from the inner surface of the shield **4**, and an eaves portion **125** extending from the base wall portion **124** substantially parallel to the inner surface of the shield **4** are integrated with each other. As an end of the second guided portion **122** on a side opposite to the central point C**2** is recessed on its outer surface side, as shown in FIG. **9**, the second guided portion **122** projects in a direction opposite to the central point C**2** to form an eaves structure. Hence, in the second guided portion **122** as well, a base wall portion **126** substantially vertically rising from the inner surface of the shield **4** and, an eaves portion **127** extending from the base wall portion **126** substantially parallel to the inner surface of the shield **4** are integrated with each other. Furthermore, as an end of the third guided portion **123** on the side of the central point C**2** is recessed on its outer surface side, the third guided portion **123** projects in the direction of the central point C**2** to form an eaves structure. Hence, in the third guided portion **123** as well, a base wall portion **128** substantially vertically rising from the inner surface of the shield **4**, and an eaves portion **129** extending from the base wall portion **128** substantially parallel to the inner surface of the shield **4** are integrated with each other.

As shown in FIG. **9**, an arcuate guided wall portion **131** serving as a fourth guided portion is formed on the inner surface of the shield **4** at a small interval from the second guided portion **122**. Note that the center of the virtual circle of the arcuated guided wall portion **131** also preferably substantially coincides with the central point C**2**. The distance from the arcuated guided wall portion **131** to the central point C**2** is preferably substantially the same as the distance from the base portion **128** of the second guided portion **122** to the central point C**2**. The fourth guided portion **131** is preferably formed on the inner surface of the shield **4** at a position obliquely adjacent to the upper side of the base wall portion **126** of the second guided portion **122**. The base portion **128** of the third guided portion **123** is preferably formed into a columnar body having a substantially heart-shaped cross section. In the base portion **128**, two tooth portions **132** and **133** each capable of functioning as a stopper are arranged adjacently on a common arc with respect to the central point C**2** as the center so as to substantially face the central point C**2**. Note that the tooth portions **132** and **133** arranged on the common arc need not always be two tooth portions, and one or three or more tooth portions may be arranged.

(6) Assembly of Shield Attaching Mechanism

When assembling the shield attaching mechanism **6** shown in FIG. **2**, operations described in the following items (a) to (e) can sequentially be performed:

(a) to attach the pivotal manipulation button **17** to the movable base member **14**,

(b) to attach the movable base member **14** to the stationary base member **13**,

(c) to attach the shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16** to the movable base member **14**,

(d) to attach a pair of left and right combination structures each comprising the four members **13**, **14**, **16** and **17** to the left and right sides of the outer surface of the head protecting body **2**, and

(e) to attach regions including the left and right ends and vicinities thereof of the shield to the movable base members **14** on the left and right sides of the head protecting body **2**.

The assembling operation of the shield attaching mechanism **6** will be described below sequentially in the order described in the above items (a) to (e). Note that as the right shield attaching mechanism **6** can be assembled in the substantially same manner as that of the assembly of the left shield attaching mechanism **6**, only the assembling operation of the left shield attaching mechanism **6** will be described below.

When attaching the pivotal manipulation button **17** shown in FIGS. **10** and **20** to the movable base member **14** shown in FIG. **10**, as described in the above item (a), the inner surface of the pivotal manipulation button **17** is overlaid on the outer surface in a region including the attachment hole **79** and a vicinity thereof of the movable base member **14**, as shown in FIG. **19**. The positioning projection **114** of the movable base member **14** is aligned with one of the plurality of positioning recesses **103** of the pivotal manipulation button **17**. After that, the pivotal manipulation button **17** is pressed into the hole **79**. At this time, engaging projections **107***a* and **107***b* of the pair of left and right legs **99***a* and **99***b* of the pivotal manipulation button **17** are engaged by the engaging projecting ridge **108**. The positioning projection **114** of the movable base member **14** engages with one of the positioning recesses **103** of the pivotal manipulation button **17**.

When attaching the movable base member **14** shown in FIGS. **9** and **10** to the stationary base member **13** shown in FIG. **9**, as described in the above item (b), the inner surface of the movable base member **14** is overlaid on the outer surface of the stationary base member **13**, as in the case shown in FIG. **13**. The upper pair of upper and lower guided projecting ridges **52***a* and **52***b* and the lower pair of upper and lower guided projecting ridges **53***a* and **53***b* of the movable base member **14** are relatively fitted in the upper pair of upper and lower guide grooves **26***a* and **26***b* and the lower pair of upper and lower guide grooves **27***a* and **27***b* of the stationary base member **13**, respectively. At this time, the guide projecting ridge **58** of the movable base member **14** is fitted in the guide groove **35** of the stationary base member **13**. Subsequently, the pair of upper and lower repulsive coil springs **31***a* and **31***b* are respectively accommodated in the pair of upper and lower spring accommodating recesses **32***a* and **32***b* of the stationary base member **13**. At this time, the two ends of the upper repulsive coil spring **31***a* engage with the spring engaging projections **33***a* and **50***a*, respectively. In addition, the two ends of the lower repulsive coil spring **31***b* engage with the spring engaging projections **33***b* and **50***b*, respectively. In this state, as shown in FIG. **13**, the pair of upper and lower repulsive coil springs **31***a* and **31***b* elastically bias the movable base member **14** substantially backward (that is, substantially to the right in FIG. **13**) to hold it at the backward position. More specifically, the movable base member **14** is held at the backward position when one of the plurality of stopper engaging recesses **104***a* to **104***e* of the pivotal manipulation button **17** abuts against the stopper portion **42** of the stationary base member **13**, as shown in FIGS. **18**, **20**, and the like.

When attaching the shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16** shown in FIG. **9** to the movable base member **14** shown in FIGS. **9** and **10**, as described in the above item (c), the inner surface of the manipulation lever **16** is overlaid on the outer surface of the movable base member **14**, as shown in FIG. **14**. At this time, the pivot axis portion **81** is inserted in the through hole **73** of the movable base member **14** from the outer surface of the movable base member **14**. A male screw member (not shown) is screwed and fixed in the screw insertion hole of the pivot axis portion **81** via a safety lock member (not shown) from the inner surface of the movable base member **14**. As a result, the manipulation lever **16** is pivotally axially supported by the movable base member **14**. The common repulsive coil spring **75** is accommodated in the spring accommodating opening **76** of the movable base member **14** and the spring accommodating recess **93** of the manipulation lever **16**. At this time, the two ends of the repulsive coil spring **75** engage with the spring engaging projections **77** and **94**, respectively. Simultaneously, the guided portion **91** of the manipulation lever **16** is inserted in the guide slit **55** of the guide portion **54** of the movable base member **14**. The third engaging pawl **85** of the manipulation lever **16** is inserted in the inner surface side of the third guide portion **62** of the movable base member **14**. Additionally, the fifth engaging pawl **96** of the manipulation lever **16** is inserted in the inner surface side of the first engaging portion **68** of the movable base member **14**. Furthermore, the fourth engaging pawl **95** of the manipulation lever **16** is inserted in the inner surface side of the second engaging portion **74** of the movable base member **14**.

In the state where the shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16** is pivotally axially supported by the movable base member **14**, as described above, the repulsive coil spring **75** elastically biases the manipulation lever **16** counterclockwise in FIG. **14** about the pivot axis portion **81** as the fulcrum, to dispose the manipulation lever **16** at the backward pivotal position, as shown in FIG. **14**. A first predetermined portion of the manipulation lever **16** abuts against a second predetermined portion of the stationary base member **13**. In this case, the first predetermined portion can be the upper surface of the finger rest **92** of the shield manipulation lever **16** in FIG. **9** or another abutting portion. The second predetermined portion can be the upper surface of the third guide **62** of the movable base member **14** in FIG. **9** or another abutting portion (in other words, a portion against which the first predetermined portion can abut). Note that the manipulation lever **16** can pivot forward against the elastic biasing force of the repulsive coil spring **75** until the finger rest **92**, the end on the opposite side or another abutting portion abuts against the corresponding abutting portion of the movable base member **14**. When the manipulation lever **16** is at the backward pivotal position described above, its first engaging pawl **83** substantially closes a gap **134** between a region including the upper end of the high-level portion **36** and a vicinity thereof of the stationary base member **13** and a region including the front end and a vicinity thereof of the first guide **54** of the movable base member **14**, as shown in FIG. **14**. The second engaging pawl **84** of the manipulation lever **16** substantially closes a gap **135** between the front end of the third guide **62** of the movable base member **14** and the lower end of the fourth guide **66**.

When attaching the assembly structure comprising the four members **13**, **14**, **16** and **17** shown in FIG. **9** to the left side of

the outer surface of the head protecting body **2**, as described in the above item (d), first, the pair of male screw members **23***a* and **23***b* shown in FIG. **9** are inserted in the pair of upper and lower screw insertion holes **22***a* and **22***b* of the stationary base member **13**. Subsequently, the pair of male screw members **23***a* and **23***b* are screwed and fixed in the pair of screw holes **25***a* and **25***b* shown in FIG. **11** for the pair of male screw members **23***a* and **23***b*. In this case, the pair of upper and lower screw insertion holes **22***a* and **22***b* of the stationary base member **13** are formed long substantially in the horizontal direction. For this reason, the attachment position of the stationary base member **13** (in other words, the four members **13**, **14**, **16** and **17**) with respect to the head protecting body **2** substantially in the horizontal direction (in other words, substantially in the back-and-forth direction) can be adjusted to some extent, as shown in FIG. **19**.

When attaching the left end of the shield **4** to the movable base member **14**, as described in the above item (e), the shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16** shown in FIG. **14** may be pivoted forward clockwise in FIG. **14** in advance about the pivot axis portion **81** as the fulcrum against the elastic biasing force of the repulsive coil spring **75** (see FIG. **6**). However, the manipulation lever **16** need not always be operated in this manner. In place of this operation, the first guided portion **121**, second guided portion **122** and third guided portion **123** of the shield **4** may be abutted against the second guide **56** of the movable base member **14** and the second lock pawl **84** and first lock pawl **83** of the shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16**, respectively, and thereafter a region including the left end and a vicinity thereof of the shield **4** may be strongly urged against the movable base member **14**. In this case, the second and third guided portions **122** and **123** of the shield **4** strongly urge the second and first lock pawls **84** and **83** of the manipulation lever **16**. For this reason, the manipulation lever **16** pivots forward against the elastic biasing force of the repulsive coil spring **75**, in the substantially same manner as in the case of the forward pivot operation described above. Consequently, the first guided portion **121** of the shield **4** is inserted in an opening **56***a* of the second guide **56** of the movable base member **14**. Simultaneously, the second guided portion **122** of the shield **4** is positioned in the gap **67** of the movable base member **14**. In addition, the fourth guided portion **131** of the shield **4** is positioned in the second guide groove **72** of the movable base member **14**. Since the eaves portion **129** of the third guided portion **123** of the shield **4** presses the outer surface of the engaging pawl **83** of the manipulation lever **16**, the manipulation lever **16** pivots clockwise in FIG. **14** about the pivot axis portion **81** as the fulcrum. For this reason, the third guided portion **123** is positioned in the gap **134**, and the elastic biasing force of the repulsive coil spring **75** pivots the manipulation lever **16** backward counterclockwise in FIG. **6** about the pivot axis portion **81** as the fulcrum. Therefore, the first lock pawl **83** similarly pivots backward and returns to a position facing the eaves portion **129** of the third guided portion **123**. As a result, the second and first engaging pawls **84** and **83** of the manipulation lever **16** prevent the second and third guided portions **122** and **123** of the shield **4** from suspending (that is, separating from the movable base member **14**).

In the above-described state, the shield **4** is in the fully-open state shown in FIG. **5**. For this reason, the third guided portion **123** of the shield **4** exists in the gap **134** formed by the stationary base member **13** and the movable base member **14**. In this state, the common central point C**1** of the movable base member **14** and the common central point C**2** of the shield **4** substantially match except that they are shifted in the direction of the thickness of the movable base member **14** or stationary base member **13**.

The assembling operation described in the above items (a) to (e) can attach the shield attaching mechanism **6** to the head protecting body **2**.

3. Operation of Shield Attaching Mechanism

The shield **4** can employ at least the states described in the following items (a) to (g):

(a) fully-closed state shown in FIGS. **1** and **2**,
(b) stage-1 open state shown in FIG. **3**,
(c) stage-2 open state shown in FIG. **4**,
(d) fully-open state shown in FIG. **5**,
(e) removable state shown in FIG. **6**,
(f) state shown in FIG. **7** during adjustment, and
(g) state shown in FIG. **8** after adjustment.

The operation of the shield attaching mechanism will be described below in "(1) fully-closed state", "(2) stage-1 open state", "(3) stage-2 open state", "(4) fully-open state", "(5) removable state", "(6) state during adjustment" and "(7) state after adjustment" with reference to FIGS. **1** to **20**.

(1) Fully-Closed State

The shield **4** is in the fully-open state shown in FIG. **5** immediately after it attaches to the movable base member **14** as described in the above item 2(6). When sufficiently pivoting the shield **4** downward from above about the common central points C**2** at its left and right ends as the pivot center by, for example, placing the fingers on the finger rest **12** of the shield **4**, the shield **4** is set in the fully-closed state shown in FIG. **2**. In the fully-closed state, the lower end of the shield **4** comes into contact with the projecting ridge **8***a* of the window opening rim member **8**. Also, each of the first and second guided portions **121** and **122** of the shield **4** abuts against one terminal end of the corresponding one of the second and third guides **56** and **62** of the movable base member **14**, or is set in a state immediately before abutting against it. The fourth guided portion **131** of the shield **4** is located in a region including the gap **135** (and a vicinity thereof) out of a moving path formed from the first and second guides **71** and **72** and the gap **135**. The third guided portion **123** is located at a corner **136** of the movable base member **14**. One tooth portion **132** out of the two tooth portions **132** and **133** of the base portion **128** of the third guided portion **123** engages with the stopper recess **38***a* of the stationary base member **13**. Hence, since the third guided portion **123** is sandwiched between the movable base member **14** and the stationary base member **13**, and its position is relatively firmly held, the left end of the shield **4** is attached to the head protecting body **2** in a substantially locked state by the shield attaching base member **15**. Note that the operation of the shield attaching mechanism **6** from the fully-open state to the fully-closed state is substantially opposite to the operation from the fully-closed state to the fully-open state, and a detailed description will not be repeated here. In the fully-closed state shown in FIG. **2**, the tooth portion **132** of the third guided portion **123** of the shield **4** relatively abuts against the stopper recess **38***a* of the high-level portion **36** of the stationary base member **13**, or is located below the stopper recess **38***a* to be relatively close to it.

(2) Stage-1 Open State

In the fully-closed state shown in FIG. **2**, when the shield **4** is slightly raised by, for example, placing fingers of the helmet wearer on the finger rest **12**, it is set in the stage-1 open state shown in FIG. **3**. When attaining the stage-1 open state, the shield **4** slightly pivots forward clockwise in FIG. **2** with respect to the movable base member **14** about the common central point C**2** as the pivot center. Hence, the first, second

and fourth guided portions **121**, **122** and **131** of the shield **4** are guided by the second, third and fourth guide portions **56**, **62** and **66** of the movable base member **14**, respectively. At the same time, the third guided portion **123** of the shield **4** is also guided by the cam portion **38** and the click tooth portion **37** of the stationary base member **13**. For this reason, the first to fourth guided portions **121** to **123** and **131** of the shield **4** pivot forward clockwise in FIG. **2** about the common central point C**2** as the pivot center. Hence, the tooth portion **132** of the third guided portion **123** engages with the lowermost recess of the click tooth portion **37**. In other words, the lowermost tooth portion of the click tooth portion **37** engages with the recess between the pair of tooth portions **132** and **133** of the third guided portion **123**. As a result, the shield **4** is accurately held in the stage-1 open state shown in FIG. **3**.

When the shield **4** in the fully-closed state shown in FIG. **2** changes to be set in the stage-1 open state shown in FIG. **3**, the pair of tooth portions **132** and **133** of the third guided portion **123** of the shield **4** pivots clockwise, as it is pushed out substantially forward (that is, substantially to the left in FIG. **2**) by the cam portion **38** of the stationary base member **13**, to ride over the lowermost tooth portion of the click tooth portion **37**. Note that this ride-over takes place when the movable base member **14** substantially linearly moves forward substantially to the front side, together with the shield **4**, with respect to the stationary base member **13** against the elastic biasing forces of the repulsive coil springs **31***a* and **31***b*. Therefore, when the shield **4** moves upward to the stage-1 open state, the shield **4** (and accordingly the anti-fogging auxiliary shield attaching to its inner surface as needed) is pushed out to the front side by, for example, 3 mm. Hence, when the shield **4** changes to be set in the stage-1 open state, the shield **4** and anti-fogging auxiliary shield **10** attached as needed do not catch on the window opening rim member **8** (particularly its upper rim portion) to be unable to move upward smoothly. Note that for the ride-over, the shield **4** is moved substantially upward by fingers of the helmet wearer or the like which are placed on the finger rest **12**. In this case, the second force oriented substantially forward is also applied to the shield **4**, as described in section 1. It is therefore possible to smoothly raise the shield **4** to the stage-1 open state.

(3) Stage-2 Open State

In the stage-1 open state shown in FIG. **3**, when further pulling up the shield **4** a little, it is set in the stage-2 open state shown in FIG. **4**. Note that when setting the shield **4** in the stage-2 open state, it further pivots a little clockwise in FIG. **3** with respect to the movable base member **14** about the common central point C**2** as the pivot center. Hence, the first, second and fourth guided portions **121**, **122** and **131** of the shield **4** are further guided by the second, third and fourth guide portions **56**, **62** and **66** of the movable base member **14**, respectively. At the same time, the third guided portion **123** of the shield **4** is also further guided by the click tooth portion **37** of the stationary base member **13**. Hence, the first to fourth guided portions **121** to **123** and **131** of the shield **4** pivot forward clockwise in FIG. **3** about the common central point C**2** as the pivot center. As a result, the pair of tooth portions **132** and **133** of the third guided portion **123** engages with the recess immediately above the lowermost recess and the lowermost recess of the click tooth portion **37**, respectively, as shown in FIG. **4**. In other words, the tooth portion immediately above the lowermost tooth portion of the click tooth portion **37** engages with the recess between the pair of tooth portions **132** and **133** of the third guided portion **123**. For this reason, the shield **4** is accurately held in the stage-2 open state shown in FIG. **4**.

(4) Fully-Open State

In the stage-2 open state shown in FIG. **4**, when further pulling up the shield **4** largely, it is set in the fully-open state (that is, maximal open state) shown in FIG. **5**. Note that when shifting to the fully-open state, the shield **4** further pivots forward largely clockwise in FIG. **4** with respect to the movable base member **14** about the common central point C**2** as the pivot center. The fully-open state shown in FIG. **5** is substantially the same as the state immediately after attaching the shield **4** to the head protecting body **2**, which has been explained in the above item 2(6) concerning the operation described in item (e), and a detailed description thereof will be omitted. Note that in the fully-open state shown in FIG. **5**, the third guided portion **123** of the shield **4** passes the click tooth portion **37** of the stationary base member **13** and is located above the click tooth portion **37**. Hence, the common central point C**2** as the pivot center of the shield **4** and anti-fogging auxiliary shield attached as needed is held at a position which is retracted to the most rear side between the stage-1 open state and the fully-open state. In the fully-open state, one of the stopper engaging recesses **104***a* to **104***e* of the pivotal manipulation button **17** attached to the movable base member **14** abuts against the stopper portion **42** of the stationary base member **13**, thereby holding the position of the movable base member **14**. When the shield **4** is pulled up from the stage-1 open state to the fully-open state, as described above, the shield **4** and anti-fogging auxiliary shield attached as needed can be prevented from projecting forward more than necessary from the head protecting body **2**. It is therefore possible to prevent to some extent the shield **4** from flapping in wind during driving. Note that the position holding are done in the same way even in the fully-closed state described in the above item (1).

(5) Removable State

In the fully-open state shown in FIG. **5**, when the shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16** is pivoted forward clockwise in FIG. **5** about the pivot axis portion **81** as the fulcrum against the elastic biasing force of the repulsive coil spring **75**, the shield **4** is set in the removable state shown in FIG. **6**. Note that the removable state is substantially the same as the removable state at the time of a forward pivot operation of the shield attaching/removing manipulation lever **16** explained in the above item 2(6) concerning the operation described in item (e), and a detailed description thereof will be omitted. In the removable state shown in FIG. **6**, by performing operation opposite to that explained in the above item 2(6) concerning the operation described in item (e), the left end of the shield **4** can be easily removed from the movable base member **14**.

In the removable state shown in FIG. **6**, as described in the above item (4), one of the stopper engaging recesses **104***a* to **104***e* of the pivotal manipulation button **17** attached to the movable base member **14** abuts against the stopper portion **42** of the stationary base member **13**. For this reason, the movable base member **14** completely moves backward with respect to the stationary base member **13**. Hence, during a period between a timing before the shield **4** is removed from the movable base member **14** and a timing after the removal, the elastic biasing forces of the repulsive coil springs **31***a* and **31***b* will not further move the movable base member **14** backward with respect to the stationary base member **13**. This also applies during a period between a timing before the shield **4** is attached to the movable base member **14** and a timing after the attachment. Therefore, the shield **4** can be attached to and removed from the movable base member **14** easily and reliably.

(6) State during Adjustment

The position of the shield **4** with respect to the window opening rim member **8** substantially in the back-and-forth direction, in the fully-closed state shown in FIGS. **1**, **2** and **8**, can be adjusted by manipulating the pivotal manipulation button **17**. Note that when performing this adjustment, the shield **4** needs to be set in one of the stage-2 open state and the stage-3 and subsequent open states except the fully-open state (that is, one of the stage-2 to stage-6 open states) in advance such that the helmet wearer or the like can manipulate the pivotal manipulation button **17**. For example, the adjustment operation in the stage-2 open state shown in FIG. **7** will be described. The stopper portion **42** of the stationary base member **13** is separated from all of the stopper engaging recesses **104***a* to **104***e* of the pivotal manipulation button **17**. Hence, when a screwdriver (not shown) or the like is engaged with the groove **101** of the pivotal manipulation button **17** and then pivoted, the positioning projection **114** changes its engaging state from one of the plurality of positioning recesses **103** to another. Note that the separate state also occurs in the stage-1 to stage-6 open states except the fully-closed state and the fully-open state.

(7) State after Adjustment

When the shield **4** is changed from the state during adjustment described in the above item (6) to the fully-closed state, the stopper portion **42** of the stationary base member **13** changes the engaging target from one of the stopper engaging recesses **104***a* to **104***e*, which engaged before the adjustment, to another. In this case, as for the positions of the stopper engaging recesses **104***a* to **104***e*, the distance from the pivot center C**3** of the pivotal manipulation button **17** sequentially decreases by, for example, 0.25 mm. For this reason, the position of the pivotal manipulation button **17** (accordingly the movable base member **14**) with respect to the stationary base member **13** substantially in the back-and-forth direction in the fully-closed state moves substantially forward or substantially backward by 0.25X mm (X is the number representing how far one of the stopper engaging recesses **104***a* to **104***e*, which engages after adjustment, is apart from another of the stopper engaging recesses **104***a* to **104***e*, which engaged before adjustment). Hence, with the above adjustment, the position of the shield **4** with respect to the head protecting body **2** substantially in the back-and-forth direction in the fully-closed state can be adjusted to a desired position within the range of 0.25X mm.

Having described a specific preferred embodiment of the present invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the precise embodiment, and that various changes and modifications may be effected therein by one skilled in the art without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

For example, in the above-described embodiment, the present invention is applied to the full-face-type helmet **1**. However, the present invention can also be applied to a full-face-type helmet serving also as a jet-type helmet in which the chin cover can move upward, a jet-type helmet, a semi-jet-type helmet, and the like.

In the above-described embodiment, the shield position adjustment operation member is formed from the shield position adjustment pivotal manipulation member **17**. However, the shield position adjustment operation member **17** need not always be of a pivotal manipulation type. Various members such as a member to be manipulated substantially linearly forward and backward and a member to be manipulated forward and backward along an arbitrary curve may be used.

In the above-described embodiment, a stopper means having a single position holding portion (more specifically, stopper portion **42**) that can comprise a plurality of position holding portions is provided on the stationary base member **13**. In addition, a stopped means having a plurality of position holding portions (more specifically, stopper engaging recesses **104***a* to **104***e*) is provided on the movable base member **14**. However, a stopped means having a single position holding portion that can comprise a plurality of position holding portions may be provided on the movable base member **14**, and a stopper means having a plurality of position holding portions may be provided on the stationary base member **13**. In this case as well, the stopper means **104***a* to **104***e* and the plurality of positioning recesses **103** can be provided on a common member such as the pivotal manipulation button **17**.

The above-described embodiment employs the repulsive coil springs **31***a*, **31***b* and **75** as elastic biasing means or elastic biasing members. Alternatively, of the three elastic biasing means **31***a*, **31***b* and **75**, one, two, or all three may comprise tension coil springs, or springs other than coil springs, for example, leaf springs.

In the above-described embodiment, the shield attaching/removing manipulation member **16** is formed from a manipulation lever capable of pivoting forward and backward. Alternatively, the manipulation member **16** can be formed from a member capable of linearly moving forward and backward, or a member capable of forward and backward movement other than forward and backward pivot or linear forward and backward movement.

The invention claimed is:

1. A helmet shield attaching mechanism comprising:

a shield attaching base member attaching to a head protecting body, and a shield whose region including one of a left end and a right end and a vicinity thereof rotatably attaches to said shield attaching base member,

said shield attaching base member comprising a stationary base member attaching to said head protecting body, and a movable base member attaching to said stationary base member so as to be movable forward and backward substantially in a back-and-forth direction with respect to said stationary base member, and

said shield being substantially rotatably supportable by said movable base member, wherein

said stationary base member comprises stopper means,

said movable base member comprises stopped means whose position is held by said stopper means in an at least substantially fully-closed state of said shield, and

when a holding position of said stopped means whose position is held by said stopper means in the at least substantially fully-closed state of said shield is selected from one of a plurality of portions of said movable base member substantially in the back-and-forth direction, the holding position substantially in the back-and-forth direction of said shield with respect to said head protecting body in the at least substantially fully-closed state is selected,

the helmet shield attaching mechanism further comprising:

elastic biasing means capable of elastically biasing said movable base member substantially backward to said stationary base member;

a shield position adjustment pivotal manipulation member attached to one of said movable base member and said stationary base member so as to be able to rotate;

rotation preventing means provided on the one of said movable base member and said stationary base member; and

back-and-forth positioning means provided on the other of said movable base member and said stationary base member,

said pivotal manipulation member comprising a plurality of first recess/projection engaging means configured to selectively engage with said back-and-forth positioning means, and a plurality of second recess/projection engaging means configured to selectively engage with said rotation preventing means,

wherein when said back-and-forth positioning means selectively engages with one of said plurality of first recess/projection engaging means, the holding position substantially in the back-and-forth direction of said shield is selected, and when said rotation preventing means selectively engages with one of said plurality of second recess/projection engaging means, unwanted pivot of said pivotal manipulation member is prevented,

wherein said shield position adjustment pivotal manipulation member comprises a pivotal manipulation button located between said head protecting body and said shield such that a whole outer surface of the pivotal manipulation button is covered by the shield when in the substantially fully-closed state, and

wherein a cam face is provided on one of said stationary base member and said shield,

a cam follower portion is provided on the other of said stationary base member and said shield, and

when a force that substantially raises said shield in the substantially fully-closed state is applied to said shield, said cam follower portion relatively follows said cam face so that said shield also moves substantially forward.

2. A mechanism according to claim **1**, wherein said movable base member is configured to be substantially linearly movable forward and backward substantially in the back-and-forth direction with respect to said stationary base member.

3. A mechanism according to claim **1**,

wherein in the at least substantially fully-closed state, said stationary base member is elastically biased by said elastic biasing means and held at a backward moving position so as to make said stopped means abut against said stopper means.

4. A mechanism according to claim **1**, wherein said stopped means comprises a plurality of stopped means.

5. A mechanism according to claim **1**, wherein the number of said stopped means is 3 to 7.

6. A mechanism according to claim **1**, wherein the number of said stopped means is 4 to 6.

7. A mechanism according to claim **1**, wherein the number of said plurality of second recess/projection engaging means is 3 to 7.

8. A mechanism according to claim **1**, wherein the number of said plurality of second recess/projection engaging means is 4 to 6.

9. A mechanism according to claim **1**, wherein positions of said stopped means are held by said stopper means only in the substantially fully-closed state and a substantially fully-open state of said shield.

10. A mechanism according to claim **1**, wherein said shield comprises a finger rest provided in a region including a lower end and a vicinity thereof of at least one of a left portion and a right portion of said shield, said finger rest being inclined downward substantially from a rear side substantially to a front side.

11. A mechanism according to claim **1**, wherein said cam face comprises a stopper recess configured to hold said shield at a substantially fully-closed position, an inclined surface configured to move said shield substantially forward, and a click tooth portion configured to hold said shield stepwise.

12. A mechanism according to claim **1**, wherein a shield attaching/removing manipulation member manipulated to remove said shield from said movable base member is disposed on said movable base member so as to be movable forward and backward, and

when said shield is rotated forward to the substantially fully-open state, and thereafter, said shield attaching/removing manipulation member is moved forward, a removable state of said shield is obtained.

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